St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1879. NO. 174.

One Price. No Deviation. All Goods Marked in Plain Figures

OUR IMMENSE SALES

Buy of the Manufacturer and You Save All Middle Profits.

The last few days prove conclusively that we have a

LARGER STOCK OF CLOTHING,

A Greater Variety, Better Styles, and make Lower Prices than any Clothing House in the West. The

"GOLDEN EAGLE,"

119 to 123 FIFTH; 508-510 PINE STREETS.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS RETAILED FOR CASH AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

DANIEL C. YOUNG, Manager.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the name and design on the packet which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N.Y.

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR

SKIN DISEASES

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin smooth. It also ERADICATES DANDRUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

PRICES: 25 cts. a Cake; A BOX WITH 3 Cakes 75 c.

Sent by Mail Prepaid.

All respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers keep on hand GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP; and will on demand for it supply the genuine.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), 50 Cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 50 Cents.
JAPANESE CORN FILE, for Removing Corns, Bunions, &c., 25 Cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WE MAKE

Every Garment to be found in our Mammoth Stock of

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

CLOTHING!

And guarantee them to be unexcelled in STYLE, DURABILITY and EXCELLENCE of Finish by any Clothing Establishment in America.

Military Outfits a Specialty.

Kent & Miller,

305 North Fourth Street.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT!

CLOAKS, DOLMANS,
CLOTH CIRCULARS and
Gossamer Waterproof Circulars!

A Large Assortment of New and Seasonable Goods.

SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

Washington Ave. and Fifth St.

Alexander's Drug - Store,

S. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Alexander's Unrivaled Cologne Water; a Perfume Fragrant and Lasting.
Alexander's Rose and Orris Tooth Powder.
Alexander's Rose Tooth Paste.
Alexander's Lozenges of Chlorate Potash and Muriate of Ammonia, for Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and very useful to Clear the Voice in Singing.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded from Pure Medicines and by Competent Apothecaries.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

NOTE—Will re-occupy Fifth and Olive Street Building as soon as completed.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Every Evening, the Great and Only

HERRMANN,

the World's Greatest Prestidigitateur,

MDLE. ADDIE

and the Parisian Grotesques,

THE LORELLAS.

HERRMANN'S MARVELOUS DECAPITATION,

The wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Change of Programme in preparation.

Saturday, November 8—Only Herrmann Matinee. Camber and Fings for the children.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

Instantaneous and overwhelming success!
The Masters of Minstrelsy! Monster Programme!
The most stupendous conception of the nineteenth century!

Every Evening:	Wednesday and Saturday Matinee:	Saturday Matinee:
40 Famous 40 Performers!	Haverly's United Mastodon Minstrels	The Largest Minstrel Company in the world! 40 Performers!

12 Expert Buckjesters! 12 Song and Dance Artists! 12 Choc Ingineers! 8 End Men! Brilliant Transformation First Part!

Next week—B. Macauley, Messenger from Jervis Prentice.

AMUSEMENTS.

POPE'S MAGICAL THEATER. SUCCESS!

The only first-class Theater in St. Louis.

This TUESDAY, Nov. 4—Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Return of the Deservedly Popular and Unequaled

HAVERLY'S

NEW YORK JUVENILE PINAFORE COMPANY.

50 LITTLE PRODIGIES, MINIATURE STARS, 50

In their delightful presentation of

H. M. S. PINAFORE,

Monday, November 10—Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels. 100 solid—50—100 strong.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR,

GRAND CONCERT AND PANORAMA,

AT UNIVERSITY HALL,

CORNER NINTH AND WASHINGTON AVE.,

Wednesday Evening, November 5,

Tickets, 50c. Tickets for sale at Balmer & Weber's and at the door of the hall on the evening of the concert.

Dress

Goods at all prices. Some fine all-wool Suitings, just opened, at Exceedingly Low Prices.

Every Lady should see how cheap they really are before buying.

H.D.Mann & Co

417 and 419 N. Fourth St.

AMUSEMENTS.

POPE'S THEATER.

NOTICE.

We have FIFTY ARTISTS—NO DUMMIES. We do not give a performance on the SABBATH.

LET THE PUBLIC BEWARE!!

We advertise the names of our artists. Here they are. Read them. Headed by the king of the profession

Billy Emerson.

The acknowledged Dialect Comedians,

SCHOOLCRAFT and COES.

The boss four of the world—king high fickers,

Emerson, Clark and Daly Bros.

The renowned FOUR GROTESQUES,

SEAMON, SOMERS and GIRARD BROS.

The Greatest Vocal Organization in America,

16 Song and Dance Artists. 16

Bigger than any Little Twelve,

THE BOSTON BOYS.

12 Champion Cloggists of the World. 12

The marvelous Lightning Drill artist,

MAJOR BURK.

Look out for the Grand Street Parade on Monday, Nov. 10th.

NOW GIVE YOUR NAMES.

NO DUMMIES HERE.

THEATRE COMIQUE

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—For One Week Only Pat Rooney's New York Star Combination, commencing Sunday, November 2d, under the management of HARRY MINER, the popular New York manager.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

St JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

The use of this preparation in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Headache, Toothache, Frozen Ears and Feet, and other bodily pains, is accompanied by results simply wonderful. Among the many who have personally tested its merits and who recommend it are:

Et. Rev. BISHOP GILMOUR, Cleveland, Ohio.

Rev. Dr. B. PICK, Rochester, N. Y.

G. A. HEILMANN, Esq., Editor Daily Republican, Pittsburg, Pa.

Hon. RUGO FREYER, National Candidate Lieut. Governor, Ohio.

EDWARD STUART LLOYD, Esq., New York.

WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y., ATHLETIC CLUB.

As a household article to be resorted to in ailments like the above and all similar painful complaints, the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL, is incomparably superior to any other medicine in the market. It costs *50 cents a bottle* and is sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general fire and marine insurance business, under the firm name of Koch & Roeslein. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 22 N. Third street, St. Louis.

G. H. KOCH,
ANTHONY ROESLEIN.

October 29, 1879.

SCRUGGS, VANDERVOORT & BARNEY

Offer the most complete, thoroughly assorted stock of

COLORED DRESS GOODS

Ever submitted to the inspection of the ladies of St. Louis. We bespeak SPECIAL ATTENTION to our

Plain Colored French Cashmeres, measuring from 40 to 45 inches wide, at 45, 50, 65, 75 and 90 cents.
Corded Stripe Satines.
Polka Dot Satines.
Camel's-Hair Cloths.
Plain Momie Cloths.
Striped Momie Cloths.
Colored Striped Momie Cloth.
New Imperial Basket Plaids.
Rich Illuminated Stripes, for Trimming.
Momie Basket Cloths.
Elegant Lines Worsted and Silk, and Worsted Brocades

Our Dress Goods

Are always of OUR OWN EXCLUSIVE STYLES, EXCELLING all others, and VERY DECIDEDLY CHEAPEST in the market.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Frightful Plunge of a Passenger Train in the Hackensack River—One Person Killed and Several Wounded.

HACKENSACK, N. J., November 4.—A passenger train this morning on the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad, composed of one engine and one coach, ran into the Hackensack River, owing to a drawbridge being open. Engineer Dexter was wounded by jumping before the locomotive reached the edge of the chasm. There were about twenty persons in the coach, mostly business men living at Arlington, Mont Clair and Greenwood Lake, on their way to New York. J. D. Wood, baggage master, was sitting on the front seat of the passenger coach. He saw the fireman leap on the front platform of the coach, and running to the edge jump into the river. He then rushed out of the doorway and, seeing the forward part of the engine just going over the draw, he also jumped into the river. Particulars have not yet been received.

THE KILLED.

Only one person thus far was killed, Ira Dexter, the engineer, age forty, and residing in Jersey City with a wife and family. His neck was broken and his head crushed.

THE WOUNDED.

The wounded known are J. D. Wood, baggage master; back injured and internally.

F. B. Tuttle, of Mont Clair, a merchant in New York City; badly cut and bruised. He was taken back to Newark.

Harrison, of Woodside, head cut, suffered internally. He swallowed a quantity of salt water, which he vomited with blood. He was also taken to Newark.

John Masker, fireman, seriously strained by striking the bridge.

Wm. Stark, conductor, badly bruised, but not seriously hurt.

Jesse Williams, a brakeman, bruised about the head, side and arms.

Others suffered from drenching and exposure of fifteen or twenty minutes in the cold water.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

It seems the bridge tender is accustomed to leave the draw open all night and did not arrive in time to close it. The train, comprising an engine, tender and one passenger car, with twenty passengers, all males, approached the open draw at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour. The engineer, not discovering the alarm signal till too late to stop the train, jumped on the bridge, striking his head, and died in a few minutes. Others except those previously mentioned escaped with more or less fearful bruises. The passenger coach floated on the water and the passengers were taken out through the windows and the roof by men in small boats.

None of the passengers were killed, and only one or two seriously injured. They were all transferred to a Newark branch train and sent through to New York.

EXCHANGE ECHOES.

The grain men and the provision dealers were like so many orphans, with Chicago silent all day.

Billy Perry is trying to make a wheaten Jupiter Pluvius of himself; he sheds flour if one do but look at him.

D. L. Dickinson is the Lone Fisherman of the flour corner. He can catch more loss in less time than any other piscatorial expert on 'Change.

The effect of the provision call board, so far, has been to make one prominent packer sell a lot of stuff and then buy it back two cents dearer. Crane says that if McInnis wants to own a yellow chaise with a big "W" on the door, he had better quit fooling with the call board until he gets the hang of it.

Lieutenant Rush of the "gang" left last evening for a business tour. For fear of being misunderstood "Echoes" desires to remark particularly that his business is not the purchase of the small and of the crop yet unmarketed. His flashing black eye and clarion voice were missed today.

A reporter asked Mr. Kehlor for an explanation of the difference between his letter as addressed to the Board of Directors and the letter which he published in the Missouri Republican. Mr. Kehlor said: "The Republican ask fored the letter and Mr. Morgan had expressed a desire to us not to give any of the documents to the reporters, and we did not let the letter go. The statement in this morning's Republican is an interview, not a letter, which expresses my opinion and which I see no cause to alter. It is a mistake on the part of the reporter which I do not understand."

LOCAL PERSONALS.

Chas. B. Smythe, attorney, leaves for Ste. Genevieve Circuit Court this evening, to attend to the case of Berry against the estate of Felix Valle, deceased, involving a large sum of money. The trial will consume several days.

Local Weather Report.

SIGNAL OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, MO., November 4, 8

Time.	Ther.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Weather.
7 a. m.	27	SE	4	Fair.
11:07 a. m.	41	S	8	Clear.
2 p. m.	46	S	8	Fair.
— p. m.	....	....	....	.....

River at St. Louis, 8 ft. 3 in.; at Hermann, 0 ft. 9 in.

J. H. WEBER,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Runaways.

A horse attached to a grocery wagon and owned by H. Lewitz, doing business on the corner of Prairie avenue and Parson street, ran away from the corner of Twelfth and Wash streets at noon to-day. As the runaway turned the corner of Morgan and Twelfth the wagon struck one of the mules attached to Schureman Brothers' sprinkling cart, badly injuring the mule. Mr. Lewitz pays all damages.

James Kennedy's horse, attached to a spring wagon, ran away from No. 2706 Papin street, about 2 p. m. yesterday. Near the corner of Chouteau avenue and Twenty-seventh, the horse collided with a private carriage owned by Mrs. Lynch, badly damaging it and slightly bruising the driver. The shafts of Kennedy's wagon were broken and the horse cut in several places.

LOCAL CRIME.

Trying Them On.

Yesterday afternoon a gentleman about thirty years of age, five feet nine inches high, with small black mustache, dark hair and eyes, dressed in an old gray suit, went into F. Wetzel's shoe store, No. 2408 Carondelet avenue, and selected a pair of $8 shoes. While the proprietor went to the back part of the store on business connected with the sale, the dark-eyed stranger, who had not yet paid for the shoes, thought he would try how he could run in them. He started down Seventh street. He is trying them yet.

First District Police Court.

Judge Jecko disposed of seventeen cases this morning.

Morris Marks and Maggie O'Brien were fined $10 each for disturbing the peace. John Darley and James Brown paid costs for the same offense.

The usual number of drunks were disposed of with a $3 fine.

A number of cases were continued.

Second District Police Court.

Eighteen cases were docketed in this court to-day and $30 collected.

Henry Tipee, John McNichols, Belle Woods, alias Briggs, Hattie Tate and Tom Cady were fined for disturbing the peace.

W. W. Judy and John Stock were assessed $10 each for violating market rules.

George Logran paid $5 for loitering on street corners.

Ed. Medil and Robert O'Neil paid like sums for obstructing the sidewalk.

Several disorderly women were fined.

Court of Criminal Correction.

The following docket was disposed of in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day:

Michael Smarter, grand larceny; discharged.

Mary Reed, same; six months in the Workhouse.

Mary Reed, petit larceny; continued generally.

Fanny Williams, petit larceny; six months.

William Willis, alias Martin, burglary; continued till November 7.

J. J. Ruecoe, alias Leonard, assault to kill; waived examination.

Stephen Curley, same; continued till November 18.

William Reilly, same; continued to November 25.

Michael Fitzgerald, same; continued till November 7.

William Shoemaker, continued November 21.

Criminal Brevities.

John Connors, a tramp, was run in to-day for trying to dispose of a large monkey wrench, for the possession of which he could not satisfactorily account to a guardian of the peace who quizzed him on that point. The wrench awaits an owner at the Central Station.

Christ. Outzen was arraigned in the Second District Police Court to-day on the charge of using fraudulent coal tickets. It was proven that he had only a weigher's ticket from East St. Louis, when, by ordinance, he should have a city scales ticket. As the prosecution failed to show that he offered a ticket or coal to any one, Outzen was discharged.

Charles A. Roberts was fined $100 for gambling in the First District Police Court to-day.

New Warrants.

Warrants were sworn out to-day against Charles McCaffrey, John C. Boatwright and Charles Brook, for assault to kill; George W. Herbert, forgery.

East St. Louis.

To-day an election for a County Commissioner, Assessor, Treasurer, Surveyor and Superintendent of Schools, for or against township organization and for or against the issuing of county bonds, is held in St. Clair county. In East St. Louis it does not excite half the interest that a local election would. Louis Ploudre for County Commissioner, Louis Bartel for Assessor, Louis Graner for Surveyor, James McQuilxen for Superintendent of Schools, for Township Organization and against the County Bonds, was the ticket that united the majority of the voters in East St. Louis this morning. Messrs. Stookey and Ploudre worked together. This some averred was bad policy for Ploudre so far as East St. Louis is concerned.

There were three polls in East St. Louis—one on the Island, one in the Fourth Ward and one at Squire Eggman's office.

All the saloons and courts were close today.

There was not even a plain drunk run in during the last twenty four hours.

Mermod, Jaccard & Co.

The hymenial season is fast upon us and one of the problems of on presenting itself is, what shall we buy for wedding presents? The difficulties in the way of its solution are soon removed by a visit to the magnificent establishment of Mermod, Jaccard & Co., on Fourth street. Here every variety of presents may be found, ranging in value according to the purchaser's purse. Brilliant gems and diamonds, elegant statuary, artistic bronzes, jewelry, watches, clocks and fancy ware of all kinds fill the palatial store. The most fastidious connoisseur has no difficulty in selecting from the choice collection of handsome and beautiful ware which Mermod, Jaccard & Co. have imported direct.

Ladies' Temperance Meeting.

Mrs. Mary M. Clardy will deliver an address on Temperance to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock at 1303 Washington avenue. All are cordially invited to attend.

FINANCIAL.

Bank of Germany.

BERLIN, November 4.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a increase in specie of 3,481,000 marks.

Last Edition

THE ELECTIONS.

Voting Proceeding Quietly In New York.

Party Lines Broken and Considerable Scratching Done.

Cornell and Robinson Both Confident of Victory.

Progress of the Election in Massachusetts and Elsewhere.

NEW YORK.

At New York City.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, November 4.—No one can tell what this day may bring forth. This much is certain, it is not a Roman holiday. There never was an election hereabouts when "scratchers" and "kickers" were so numerous and outspoken. There is little, if any, attempt at concealment of the preference for Robinson by Republicans, while anti-Robinson Democrats are red-mouthed in denouncing him. Kelly does not seem to be drawing votes from Robinson, which it was alike hoped and dreaded he would. Many Republicans are voting open ballots for Robinson.

The offensive way in which Cornell was nominated is neither forgiven nor forgotten by the friends of President Hayes. With these, the speeches of Sherman and Evarts might just as well never have been delivered, notwithstanding there appear to be enough of the friends of the present National Administration to stand by the regular ticket to carry Cornell through.

To-day being a legal holiday and the weather being fine are favorable to Cornell. Robinson's partisans still talk confidently, however, and say the Kelly boom has busted.

Local tickets are as mixed as the State tickets, and the vote of no candidate will give strength to his party. Personal preference and the character of the candidates are factors this time.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The day is a fine one, and the election proceeds quietly. Workers are too busy pushing the claims of their candidates to give any time for brawls or fights. No trouble is expected by the authorities, notwithstanding the intensity of feeling existing. Robinson men say the election will be settled in this city and Brooklyn. Kellyites claim they will poll enough votes to retire Robinson forever. The friends of Cornell are confident of his election, yet many Republicans scratch his name from the ballots, and many more vote for Robinson. Politics are now so muddled that all speculation as to results can but be the merest guess-work. In the city and county elections the personal merit of the candidate has a good deal to do with his election.

In some districts Tammany men are voting for Cornell, for Governor, while Republicans of the so-called machine order vote for Gumbleton, Tammany candidate for County Clerk. Gumbleton was removed from the office of County Clerk by Governor Robinson; hence the present Tammany and anti-Tammany row.

At Buffalo.

BUFFALO, November 4.—The day opened clear, cold and dry. Both parties are working hard to bring out a full vote. There is an unusual amount of scratching and trading going on among local candidates, the principal fight being between the respective candidates for Sheriff and Mayor. A few workers for Kelly are in attendance in strong Democratic wards. Only a few of the ballots sent out by scratchers with the name of Cornell and Soule blank are being used. An unusually large vote is expected from country towns.

At Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 4.—Noon.—The weather is cold and lowering. There has been great activity at the polls, indicating a heavy vote, but it is impossible to discover which ticket is receiving the most votes, scratching has been so general. Each party is divided on local issues, and all sections are earnestly at work. Never were there so many posters used at an election here.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Butler in the Lead.

BOSTON, November 4.—The weather to-day is clear and cold, and in this city, as well as in other towns of the State, the election is progressing quietly, the voting being lighter than last year and the enthusiasm meagre.

At Salem a slight gain for the Republican ticket is reported from some of the wards. At Newburyport at noon the reports are that Butler is ahead in four wards, and not greatly behind in the other two. He will probably carry the city by a small plurality.

At Lowell reports are that Butler is ahead at noon, and probably will carry the city. Carney, Democrat and Independent nominee for Representative, will probably beat Goulding, Republican candidate. Paul Butler, son of General Butler, who is running for the Legislature, will probably be defeated by Pickman, the present Republican incumbent.

The first complete return here, received from Hull, which gave Talbot ten majority last year, gives Butler 26 and Long 22.

Springfield, at noon, reports a lighter vote than usual, and Butler men are active. Republicans are confident, however, the city will go for Long by a good plurality.

There is a heavy vote in the Democratic wards of Worcester, where there is a fight over Representatives.

Fall River reports that Butler will probably increase his majority of six hundred last year.

At Lawrence, the majority of votes will be polled in the afternoon. At noon, however, the indications were that Butler's vote would not be as large as last year. He leads slightly in the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Wards, but is behind in the First and Fourth Wards. There is an active fight over Legislative nominees.

Fitchburg reports a full vote, with the strong probability that Long's plurality over Butler will be increased.

At Trenton, the principal contest is for County Commissioner, Senator and Representative, with no indications of the result at noon.

North Adams will probably give a Republican majority on nearly the entire ticket.

Brockton at noon reports a light Republican gain over last year.

Gloucester at noon reports Butler ahead, and in Precinct 5, of the Fourteenth Ward, the regular Butler Democratic ticket was thrown out on the claim that the device at its head was illegal.

of 150 in the Republican vote, and Watertown, Natick and Newton show an increased vote for Long.

Complete returns from Cohasset give Long 177, Butler 78, Adams 17, a gain of 15 votes for Butler.

ILLINOIS.

Voting at Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 4.—Election day dawned bright and cold, and the prospects are for pleasant weather during the day and a full vote. The impression prevails at both headquarters that, up to noon, the Republican ticket was considerably ahead. Scratching was common, and it is not improbable a mixed ticket will be elected. Banks are closed at one o'clock, and the Board of Trade held no session. The principal wholesale business houses are closed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—The weather is fine and the election is passing off very quietly. At 10 o'clock this morning the vote in the city was reported to be about the same as last year, with republican gains in most of the Wards. A careful estimate showed a total vote polled of 34,000. Republicans claim a majority of 13,000.

CONNECTICUT.

A Slight Vote.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 4.—A very light vote is cast throughout the State to-day, not a half of the vote is polled at New Haven. Coit, Republican candidate for Senator from the Seventh Distric, defeats Clift, Democrat.

The indications are that the Democrats elect their candidates for the Legislature in New Haven and that the Republicans will have a reduced majority in the Legislature.

HONORING HOOKER.

Issuance of an Order by Gen. Sherman Prescribing the Manner of Respecting His Memory.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—The following general order has been issued by Gen. Sherman:

The death of Major General Joseph Hooker, of the U. S. Army, retired, which took place at Garden City, Long Island, the 31st ultimo, is announced to the army. In announcing the decease of this gallant veteran, honored with the thanks of Congress for skill, energy and endurance, the General takes occasion to recall to the memory of the army the distinguished services rendered by Gen. Hooker through the war with Mexico as well as in the late war. His gallantry in the former gave promise of the superior courage, vigor and skill in action which has since characterized him. It is not necessary here to narrate his achievements. They are matters of familiar history, and his soldierly deeds may well excite the admiration and emulation of his surviving comrades. In honor to his memory, the commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic will cause minute guns to be fired at Fort Columbus, and the flag to be displayed at half-staff during the funeral ceremonies in New York City. Like honors will be paid at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, on the day of the interment in Cincinnati. Officers are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Appointed to Receive the Remains.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee of five, A. T. Goshorn, N. L. Anderson, B. Eggleston, Theodore Cook and Flogeare Marmet, to act with a similar committee of the Common Council to receive the remains of the late Gen. Hooker, expected to arrive Friday morning.

Rough Experience.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Steamships arriving from Europe report severe weather on the banks of Newfoundland, which detained them from twenty-four to forty-eight hours beyond their schedule time. The steamship Allanzia, from Cardiff, October 29, was thrown so far over her side that it was difficult to keep her headed up to the gale, and the seas swept over her decks fore and aft, carrying overboard everything movable and doing slight damage to the upper works.

St. Clair County's Compromise.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

OSCEOLA, MO., November 4.—The vote taken in St. Clair county to compromise the railroad indebtedness of the county at twenty cents on the dollar with new bonds, to run twenty years and bear six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, resulted in a majority for the compromise of 310 votes. Less than one-fourth of the vote of the county was polled.

Contributions for Memphis.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The boxes which Postmaster James placed in the post-office and various stations August last to receive contributions for Memphis sufferers by yellow fever have been removed. The total amount received was $1,031.

A Mutinous Crew.

KEY WEST, FLA., November 4.—The British brig Geo. S. Berry, Capt. Howard, with lumber from Pensacola for Montevideo, arrived with her crew in mutiny. The captain was very badly cut. His life was saved and the mutiny quelled by his daughter.

Crushed to Death.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 4.—Clarence Quade, employed at the Clay Street Rolling Mill, was caught in the machinery this forenoon and crushed to death. He leaves a wife and four children.

Sale of a War Ship.

HALIFAX, N. S., November 4.—The war ship Pyramus, captured by Admiral Nelson from the Danes, and which served as a training ship here, has been sold.

Sale of Stamps.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Postmaster James reports an unparalleled sale of stamps in his office during October. Postage stamps amounted to $282,762; newspaper stamps, $20,509.

Grant at Burlington, Iowa.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, November 4.—An immense crowd throngs the streets to day, and the city presents a gay holiday appearance, nearly every building being profusely decorated with national emblems and with flowers. The principal streets are liberally arched, the arches having appropriate pictures and mottoes. The Fire Department have been parading the streets all the morning, while a carriage drawn by four white horses, containing General Grant, Governor Gear and Mayor Adams, was driven about the city, escorted by the Grand Army Corps and followed by other carriages. The enthusiasm is general. At noon the reception for members of the press was held at the Hawkeye office, and a copy of this morning's Hawkeye printed on white silk was presented to the General. Lunch was served at the Mayor's house, and at 1:30 there was a general reception at the hotel, where there was a dense crowd eager to shake hands with the guests. Mrs. Grant also had a reception at the Mayor's house.

Canal Property Leased.

CLEVELAND, November 4.—The Ohio canal property, lying within the city limits of Cleveland, was to-day formally and perpetually leased to the Valley Railroad Company. It is understood the amount the Valley Railroad Company will pay the city for the lease is over

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EASTERN EVENTS.

Exaggerated Reports Concerning Bismarck's Health.

The Labouchere Libel Suit—Affairs in Egypt.

Attempted Assassination of an Austrian Officer—Foreign News.

England.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, November 4.—The market yesterday was strong, producers asking higher rates. Demand for India and China not large, but sufficient to sustain prices. The home demand is small, though activity is increasing.

AN EMIGRATION SCARE.

LONDON, November 4.—During the past few days the emigration scare has taken possession of a large proportion of the miners of Durham and Northumberland, in consequence of the most favorable news from miners who recently emigrated to New South Wales, and who have been utterly deceived by the promises of profitable employment there. This news will considerably check emigration schemes. A large number of miners who left England during the recent great strike in Durham are returning without having struck a pick.

COMING TO AMERICA.

George Augustus Sala, the well known writer, is about to start for a four months' tour in America, his object being to avoid bronchitis.

TROOPS FOR IRELAND.

It is stated in well-informed circles that the Government has decided to send two regiments of cavalry and a body of infantry to Ireland.

LABOUCHERE'S SUIT.

The Court of Queen's Bench has granted a rule at nisi for the mandamus applied for by Labouchere in Guild Hall Police Court, Friday last, to compel Sir Robert Carden, a Magistrate, to hear further evidence in justification of the alleged libel against Henry L. Lawson, of the Daily Telegraph, by Labouchere. The rule will come in for argument in the course of a few days.

France.

MEETING OF MINISTERS.

LONDON, November 4.—A dispatch from Paris says: The first of the series of monthly united meetings of English-speaking congregations in Paris to promote the progress of evangelization was held Monday, the 3d instant. Rev. R. McCall gave an account of operations begun by him eight years ago, and spoke warmly of aid rendered him by English and American Ministers. Nearly all English and American Ministers in Paris were present at the meeting.

Egypt.

LEFT FOR EGYPT.

VIENNA, November 4.—Baring and De Blignieres have left for Egypt, where their services as Comptrollers-General of Finances are urgently required. The question regarding domain mortgages has been settled in the sense that the rights of the bearers of those mortgages shall remain intact as against the Rothschild loan. Negotiations respecting the commission of liquidation have so far been without any result, and, if continued, will be through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

Germany.

BISMARCK'S AILMENTS.

BERLIN, November 4.—Reports of Prince Bismarck's ailments have been exaggerated and made to appear as if his life was endangered. There is no warrant for such statements. Bismarck suffers from neuralgia and gout. His physicians do not regard his condition serious.

BISMARCK'S REQUEST.

It is said Bismarck has requested the Russian Government to withdraw the force of 20,000 cavalry from Poland, on the borders of the German Territory.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

Negotiations with the Duke of Cumberland continue. It is now said Germany proposes to assure his succession to the Dukedom of Brunswick, on condition he renounces his claims to the throne of Hanover.

Belgium.

MAXIMILIAN'S WIDOW.

BRUSSELS, November 4.—Great improvement has suddenly become manifest in the mental condition of Carlotta, widow of Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, and a complete restoration of her sanity is now considered possible.

Austria.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

VIENNA, November 4.—A telegram from Riva, in the Tyrol, states that some men concealed behind a bush attempted to shoot the major of the Eighth Austrian infantry regiment, the would-be assassins uttering as they fired cries of hatred against Austria. The officer escaped unhurt.

Afghanistan.

AFFAIRS AT CABUL.

LONDON, November 4.—A Cabul special says: Three more Sirdars have been arrested. General Roberts' last proclamation is received quietly.

Africa.

FROM CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, November 4.—A dispatch from Cape Town, dated October 22, says that Sir Garnet Wolseley has gone to Chief Secocoeni's country. All is quiet in the Transvaal. Colonel Lanyon has returned to Pretoria.

Eastern Roumelia.

THE ASSEMBLY OPENED.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, November 4.—Aeko Pasha, Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia has opened the Provincial Assembly.

Races at Jerome Park.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The holiday and fine weather brought a large crowd to-day to Jerome Park to enjoy the extra day's racing of the American Jockey Club. The hurdle race, mile and a quarter, over five hurdles, was won by Pomeroy; Lizzie D. second and Disturbance third. Time 3:2.5. The second race, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Middleton, Konrad second and Pique third. Time 1:19¼.

The Murdered Weir.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The body of Lieut. Wm. B. Weir, killed by the Utes at Milk Creek, arrived to-day, and was received by Captain George Weir, of the Fifth Artillery. The remains will be interred at West Point.

Fire at Portland, Mich.

DETROIT, November 4.—A fire at Portland, Mich., this forenoon, destroyed ten frame stores and contents, valued at about $15,000. Insurance small.

Marine.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Arrived: Steamships P. Caland, from Rotterdam, and Bolivia, for the Clyde.

LONDON, November 4.—Steamships State of Nevada, from New York, and Batavia, from Boston, arrived etc.

Sale of Stands in Center Market.

The Comptroller to-day sold the fish, coffee and vegetable stands in Center Market, several

St Louis Post-Dispatch

THREE PAPERS UNITED IN ONE:
THE POST,
THE DISPATCH, Established 1852.
THE STAR.

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN A. DILLON and JOSEPH PULITZER.

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class mail matter.]

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THE SATURDAY POST-DISPATCH.

On Saturday the POST-DISPATCH is issued as an eight-page paper of fifty-six columns. In addition to the usual features of the daily paper, it will contain full reviews of all local events of the week, Dramatic, Religious, Sporting, Literary, Musical, etc., making it essentially a paper for the home and family.

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No. 111 North Fifth street, St. Louis

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4.—For Lake region, partly cloudy weather and areas of light snow, westerly winds backing to south and southeast, slowly rising temperature and slowly falling barometer. For Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, rising temperature and falling barometer, with east to south winds and clear or partly cloudy weather. For Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys during the rest of Tuesday, southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer, slight rise in temperature and partly cloudy weather.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATER—Haverly's Minstrels.
POPE'S THEATER—Juvenile Pinafore.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Hermann, the Wizard.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Variety Performance.

WE may now look out for Mr. Tilden's letter of declination.

IT will be amusing to see with what alacrity the selfish and stupid political rats will leave the Tilden ship within the next twenty-four hours.

THE army of the United States, as at present constituted, seems to be a little bit top-heavy, with 11 Generals and 1,559 officers for only 20,000 men. This is a very large allowance of Generals, but is still far behind the militia organization of Colorado, where they have one General to every 58 privates.

IN theory all the buildings in the city are perfectly safe, because they are under the vigilant eye of an official who knows all about it. In practice there are as many ricketty and unsafe buildings in St. Louis as if there were no official inspection. One of the things that a city government cannot do is to insure the safety of buildings.

JESSE JAMES, the prince of Missouri train robbers, was shot and killed yesterday near Joplin. He has been an outlaw ever since the war, and has been remarkably successful in escaping all attempts at his capture up to the time of his death. James dead and the Youngers in the Minnesota Penitentiary, Missouri is at last relieved of the worst set of freebooters that ever cursed a community.

DURING the recent term of the Circuit Court in Atchison county, a man was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years for making a false return of property to the Assessor. He failed to give in $2,000 he had loaned.—[Missouri exchange.

Respectfully referred to our eminently respectable tax-dodgers and the officers of the law in this city—if there be any. We mean officers, of course: there is no doubt about the existence of the tax-dodgers.

THE Juvenile Pinafore Company at Pope's Theater will accomplish something like a revolution in society in St. Louis if it will succeed, as it promises to do, in inducing the swells to don evening costume for the opera. This is an innovation that has occasionally been attempted in a feeble manner, but we understand that to-night and for the rest of the week the dress coat movement is about to experience a "boom," and that no one who fails to part his coat tail in the middle will hereafter be considered a swell.

IN truth, the turning point in the fate of the Democracy is upon the question of the possibility or impossibility of throwing Mr. Tilden off. This is the issue, the problem at the bottom of the Democratic revolt against Governor Robinson's nomination in New York.—[New Orleans Times (Dem.).

And this will be the great consolation to Democrats if Mr. Robinson is defeated. It will be a riddance of all mortgages and preemptions as to 1880, and insure for that fight a clean deck, a clean candidate, clean issues and certain success.

FROM the report of Receiver Bent it appears that a new way has been discovered of insuring the safety of the assets of insurers, and that is to pay them out to receivers and attorneys as fees. As long as every dollar that can be collected is destined to reward the generous services of these officials we may depend upon it that collections will be rigorously enforced and the money well taken care of. The danger of allowing any of the money to go to the policy-holders is that if there were any such prospect it might render the receivers careless and indifferent.

TRUTH, in the long process of time, will prevail, and our countrymen of the North will find out at last, and at no distant day, that the great danger to this country is not from Southern ruffianism or ante-bellum nullification or Southern secession and State rights, but is from Mr. Secretary Sherman and his stalwart party, who are adopting every measure, just or unjust, right or wrong, to fasten on this broad and promising land the shackles of a dominion that shall be imperialism in all but the name.—[Senator Lamar at Winona, Miss.

Well said! The twaddlers and hypocrites of the Republican press profess to believe that Democrats fear Grant will declare himself an Emperor in the manner of Napoleon. But sensible and far-seeing persons see the danger, not in the declaration of a fact, but the fact itself, or its concealment and denial, however much outward forms may be observed. We can have Imperialism in the very clothes of the Republic under the name of a President and in the very form of sham elections.

HAYES, Evarts and Sherman, who made a long and desperate fight for the removal of Cornell from the Custom-house, are now working with all their might for his election as Governor of New York. Whatever be the result, whether Cornell be elected or defeated, Hayes, Evarts and Sherman stand disgraced beyond redemption as long as these words, officially addressed by them to the American Congress, remain on record: *"The restoration of Messrs. Arthur and Cornell would be a serious injury to the public service, involving a loss of public revenue and an increased expenditure."*

THE District Attorney's office in New York has always been under the suspicion of having nine parts of politics to one of law in its composition, and this suspicion is strengthened by the regularity with which Tilden's income-tax suit is pressed about election time. When there is no election at hand or no political excitement, we hear nothing of Mr. Tilden's income returns; but, as regularly as the campaign comes around, one feature of it is the energetic patriotism of the District Attorney in pressing the suit. There are very few law officers of any civilized government who would not feel themselves disgraced if they should be made the tools for discrediting the administration of justice by lending it to the basest political trickery.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Eleven States of the American Union vote to-day.

In Mississippi a Legislature will be elected upon which the choice of a United States Senator in place of Bruce, the colored member, will devolve.

In Virginia a Legislature is to be elected and the question of readjustment of the State debt—which practically means repudiation—is to be decided by a vote of the people.

Maryland elects a Legislature, a Governor and an entire State administration.

Connecticut elects a Legislature.

Massachusetts elects a Legislature and a whole State ticket, including the Governorship, for which Ben Butler is a triply-nominated candidate.

Minnesota elects a Governor, a State ticket and a Legislature.

Nebraska elects a Judge, of the Supreme Court and Regents of the State University.

New Jersey elects a Legislature.

Pennsylvania elects a State Treasurer.

New York elects a State ticket, a Legislature and a member of Congress.

Wisconsin elects a Governor, State officers and a Legislature.

There is, of course, more interest taken in the result of the New York election than in that of all the other States combined. There is no doubt that upon this State will depend the next Presidency. It has been steadily and reliably Democratic since 1868, and gave its electoral vote against both Grant and Hayes. Unless the Republicans can revolutionize the State they have no prospect of success next year. And if the Democratic *ticket*, in spite of all dissensions, obtains a majority to-day as we confidently expect, there will be no room left to expect either such revolution or anything else but a Democratic President next year.

In the other States the chief interest centers about Ben Butler in Massachusetts, who, we hope, will be again defeated: and New Jersey, where the Legislature will have the election of a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Randolph, whose seat might jeopardize the Democratic control of the Senate after the 4th of March, 1881; and Virginia, where the question of repudiating the State debt is to be decided.

In the other States the utter indestructibility of parties will be again demonstrated. There will be no change. Virginia, Mississippi, Maryland and New Jersey will go Democratic. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania will go Republican.

NEW YORK CANDIDATES.

Not less than six different State tickets are in the field, as follows:

OFFICES.	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	A. B. Cornell	Lucius Robinson
Lieut. Governor	Geo. G. Hoskins	Clark. N. Potter
Secretary of State	Jos. B. Carr	Allen C. Beach.
Comptroller	J. W. Wadsworth	Fred. P. Olcott.
Treasurer	N. D. Wendell	James Mackin
Attorney General	Hamilton Ward.	A. Schoonmaker
State Engineer	Howard Soule	Hor. Seymour, Jr
OFFICES.	Tammany.	Greenback.
Governor	John Kelly	Harris Lewis.
Lieut. Governor	Clark. N. Potter	John Welting.
Secretary of State	Allen C. Beach	Peter K. McCann
Comptroller	Fred. P. Olcott	J. A. Swanson.
Treasurer	James Mackin	Julian Winne.
Attorney General	A. Schoonmaker	James Wright.
State Engineer	Hor. Seymour, Jr	Garrett Nagle.
OFFICES.	Socialistic.	Prohibition.
Governor	Caleb Pink	John W. Meares
Lieut. Governor	Osborne Ward	Jas. H. Bronson
Secretary of State	M. F. O'Reilly	Alpho A. Hopkins
Comptroller	C. E. Collenburg	Caleb W. Allis.
Treasurer	J. B. Johnson	Stephen Merritt
Attorney General	To be filled	W. Farrington.
State Engineer	H. H. Muenker	J. J. Hooder.

The result will doubtless be indicated by the vote of the city. The interior of the State has always been Republican, but the immense Democratic majorities of New York city and Brooklyn—in 1876 about 70,000—always overcame the vote of the country and left a net Democratic majority besides. This time, however, the Tammany bolt threatens to leave the head of the ticket without the usual majority in the city, in which case his defeat is certain.

But as the bolt does not extend to the rest of the ticket it seems probable that, excepting Mr. Robinson, all the other Democratic candidates will receive the usual large majority in the city and be elected.

THE VALUE OF CHARACTER.

Enthusiasm plays a prominent part in American politics. We are not so philosophical as the people of England. There is more personalism in American than in English politics. The party that succeeds in a national campaign in this country must depend largely upon the personal character and popularity of its Presidential nominee. The Democratic party has too often lost sight of this. It lost sight of it in 1872 when it nominated Greeley. It lost sight of it in 1876 when it nominated Tilden. Neither of these men was personally popular with the Democratic masses. Greeley was an old and bitter enemy—Tilden a money-making railroad lawyer and dried-up old bachelor, utterly cold and calculating. Party discipline and the reaction against Grantism elected the latter. But he had too many millions. He loved his money too much. Rather than run the risk of losing the latter he remained dumb and allowed the Presidency to be filched out of the palm of his hand. Not even a whisper of protest did he utter.

No party discipline could ever compel as warm a support of Mr. Tilden in 1880 as it did in 1876.

But there is a man who would create a genuine enthusiasm. He is personally popular. Between him and every member of his party there is a chord of sympathy, and with him as a leader the Democracy would be welded into a solid and invincible phalanx. He is the truest exponent of the party's principles and traditions, a man without stain or blemish, a true patriot, a real staesman. This man is Thomas F. Bayard. He has all of Mr. Tilden's virtues and none of his faults. To support him for President would be a labor of love. To support Mr. Tilden would be a mere matter of policy. Has the Democratic party not tried policy long enough? Why not take up a leader whose character, whose personal qualities, whose very name will thrill the heart of every good citizen? With him there will be no defense to make, no explanations to conjure up, no apologies to offer. His support would be earnest and enthusiastic. It would be more—it would be impetuous. It would sweep down opposition by its own inherent sincerity. Strong in itself, it would gather strength. Respectable in itself, it would command respect. The defeat of such a movement would be impossible.

ENGLAND'S PROSPECTS.

Opinions of an American Consul Concerning the Future Outlook in Trade and Commerce.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Albert D. Shaw, United States Consul at Manchester, in answer to the question "What is your opinion of the future prospects of manufacturers in England?" says: "Knowing as I do the almost limitless resources of the United States in raw materials, I naturally incline to the opinion that American enterprise, backed by adequate cheap capital, will be equal to the future and that our raw materials, so wonderfully distributed over our vast continent, will be manufactured cheapest near the place of production. The genius of American inventors and the growing skill of American operators, coupled with cheap lands and cheap food, certainly place us in a favorable position for winning the race in the international contest for the controlling position in manufacture."

In answer to other questions Shaw said: "Beer is the great curse of the poorer classes in England. It deadens the moral and physical forces and at the same time robs them of much of their hard earnings. The drink question is a serious one at present. In England, once an operative, as a rule, always an operative."

In the matter of placing American farm produce, the Consul said: "If shipments were made to a responsible house interested in produce, where sales would be made under their guarantee as to quality and condition, a great improvement would follow. I have known fifty packages of American butter to be sold at auction at Liverpool at sixteen cents a pound, forty packages of which a week later were resold by purchasers for twenty-eight cents per pound, and the price of butter had not advanced in the general market in the meantime. This dealer sent butter to his warehouse, carefully assorted it, branded it with his firm's name and made a handsome profit, simply because he became responsible for the quality of the same."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Street Sprinklers.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Your remarks in this day's issue of the fearless P.-D. on the action of the street-cart sprinklers in their brazen attempt to shut off all competition does credit to your head and heart. With your kind permission allow me to recite the following story told me by a commercial drummer not long since. The application will illustrate the position of the cart sprinklers at present and their relation to the people of this city: A few years ago, the story runs, in a Western town, the boot and shoe trade of that place was controlled by four shoemakers. These four shoemakers entered into a combination to charge their customers such and such prices, as avarice or greed impelled. At least from 40 to 75 per cent more than the goods were worth was charged in all cases. This state of things lasted for some time, until one fine morning a live, go-ahead St. Louis man registered at the only hotel in the town. Making inquiries of the natives as to the best paying business a man who wished to make the place his home could engage in, he was told boots and shoes. Convinced that he was informed aright, he rented a store and repaired to St. Louis to purchase a big stock of boots and shoes. The four shoemakers, learning that the St. Louis man was determined to be a competitor, and that it was his intention to undersell them 50 per cent or more, held a caucus and unanimously decided to spare no expense in their scheming efforts to keep the St. Louis man out, so that they, the four shoemakers, could continue to fleece their unfortunate customers. Accordingly, a prominent lawyer, with an assistant, not so prominent, are engaged, for the purpose of scaring off, not only the St. Louis man, but any other man who dared to trespass on their domain. Meantime the St. Louis man, despite the oratorical efforts of bar luminaries, bought a big stock of boots and shoes, entered the town, opened his store, and there was such a fall in the price of shoemakers' shoes that they (the shoemakers) could not last it, and finally had to obey the advice of Horace Greeley—"They went West."

Respectfully yours,
ANTI-MONOPOLY.

November 3d, 1879.

A Worldly View.

[From the Washington Republic.]

An old woman, weak, palsied and demented, was immersed at Norfolk, Va., last Sunday after a hard rain storm. She was scarcely strong enough to retain an upright position in her chair, which was borne into the river by a colored minister and a burly negro. The men were clothed in water-proof suits, but the old woman was less adequately protected. After a prayer and a "few remarks" by the preacher the convert was plunged beneath the waters. As they were carrying her out a bystander whispered, "Long 'bout next week gwine take that ole woman to the graveyard."

Limekiln Club Philosophy.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

As the hour for closing approached, Brother Gardner arose and said: "Brothers, in pacing off our var'us ways to our var'us homes, let us remember dat de biggest wind-mill doan' pump de moas' water. De man who walks right 'long, takin' in de mud wid de good roads' 'ceptin' de weather as it comes' an' thankfully chawin' away on husks when he can't get corn, will git dar just as soon as anybody, an' feel just as much at home when de ho'n blows."

Peaceful Patriotism.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

There were more people participated in the Cornwallis celebration than could be hired to go within five hundred miles of Yorktown when the celebration was being established.

OBITUARY POETRY.

Here lies a girl
Whose brief, brief days
Were briefer still
From wearing stays.

THE SOUTHERN WAR.

Views of a Chilean Upon Chile's Chances.

Material Prosperity and Wealth Opposed to National Bankruptcy.

A South American Republic Full of Railroads, Telegraphs, Schools and Hard-Working People.

The register of the Lindell has borne for several days the name of G. Salvatello, ornamented with many flourishes and bearing that complicated look usually noted in a Latin signature. His hailing point was San Felipe, and a POST-DISPATCH reporter has often in the last two or three days examined the autograph wondering whether there was possible information behind it.

The capture of the Huascar by the Chilean fleet, reported by telegraph yesterday, and the consequent demoralization of Peru formed a reasonable excuse for an interview, and a card sent up to Mr. Salvatello resulted in the appearance of a rather small gentleman with restless, beady eyes and a fierce moustache which was beginning to be frosted. He spoke with rather a difficult accent, the intricacies of the English being not thoroughly familiar to him, but he was very voluble and charged full of information.

"I tell you," he said, "you North Americans are all wrong about my country. You class us with the Spanish-American Republics, shake your heads, and dismiss us into the anarchy outside of the United States.

RESOURCES OF CHILE.

"My country has just as stable a government as yours here. The Argentine Republic and Chile are the two great nations. We have the climate, the energy and the race; there is no mixture of negro blood among us, and we have universities, schools and seminaries, 2,500 miles of railroad and 7,500 miles of telegraph.

"Priestcraft no longer oppresses the mind of a people that is nevertheless religious and whose places of worship form as important a branch of the Mother Church as can be found anywhere in the world. Santiago, with its 200,000 inhabitants; Valparaiso, with its 100,000 inhabitants; our numerous towns and villages, forming altogether a population of 2,500,000 as happy and prosperous as are to be met with on the globe.

"Now up to this time the Huascar has done much, but what can one ship do against our country? Our Esmeralda has been sunk and the Rimac captured. The town of Antofagasta was bombarded and the transport Obtao badly hurt, and that is the sum of the injuries the Peruvians have been able to do to us.

A BLESSING, NOT A CURSE.

"Now we have captured the Huascar, the war will pass rapidly into history. Our armies will press to the north and this little affair will be speedily finished.

"The fact is that the war has not been altogether a curse to my country.

"The resources at the command of Chile have not even been tapped. Civil order and law prevail throughout the land. Society progresses and civilization marches onward as if there was no war at all. In order to give you an apt illustration of the state of Chile at the present moment, and to show you how little it has affected our trade and commerce, how actually we are prospering in the midst of this war, let me give you the following figures:

Exports of minerals from Chile during first six months of 1878	$7,888,257
Exports of minerals from Chile during first six months of 1879	8,371,437
Amount in favor of 1879	$488,180

FIGURES AND FACTS.

"In the above are not included the exports from the port of Antofagasta, which in the last fortnight exported $748,150 worth of minerals. All the above minerals include copper, lead, silver and coal. Now, then, look at the sales of real estate as here noted down (in a Santiago paper) for the first week of September, $363,000; for the second week of September, $189,000; total for the two weeks, $552,000. All these were for cash and not forced sales either, but voluntary purchases by wealthy individuals. There are parcels of property there the value of which is $170,000 and $86,000, showing that investors have not lost faith in the prosperity of Santiago. Incidentally let me call your attention to the amusement advertisements in this paper, which prove that while our enemies believe 'it is all up with us' the Santiago folks have yet money to expend on theaters. The opera is in full glow, and when people flock to the Theatre Municipal or to the Variety Theater it strikes me that they are not quite on the verge of ruin. The pieces, too, performed for their amusement show that all hilarity has not yet left the Chileans. Here I see advertised 'La Vie Parisienne,' 'The Amours of Helen,' 'The Magyars,' etc."

MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

"Then Chile must have a very considerable commerce?" queried the reporter.

"Well, the best way of showing our commerce is the statement that the import duties received at the Custom-house of Valparaiso alone, during the month of August, were $1,060,000. Now this is a larger amount than usually received, and was no doubt the result of merchants anticipating the silver law which has just been enacted by the Chilean government, but it also shows the confidence importers have in the stability of our trade."

"What is the nature of that silver law?" asked the reporter.

"The silver law enacts that all custom-house duties must henceforth be paid in silver, and no longer in Government bank notes. This law went into operation in September. Five per cent of the silver thus received by the Government is to be used for the conversion of the outstanding bank notes—in other words, this act gives the paper money of the Government a metallic basis."

FINANCE.

"Have any extra financial measures been adopted by your Government recently, in addition to the above?"

"Chile's ordinary budget of $18,000,000 for 1880 has just been submitted to the Congress, but the war expenses have not yet been estimated. We have now a tax on sugar, coffee and tea, and also an income tax, but the tax on the former commodities would probably also have been levied if there had been no war, as it was mainly done to counterbalance the loss of the tobacco monopoly by the Government. Remember, heretofore the Government of Chile purchased all its tobacco in other countries and sold it to consumers in Chile. Now the cultivation of tobacco is free throughout Chile. In order to make up the loss of $1,000,000 per annum the tax has been laid on sugar, coffee and tea. A great many people are now engaged in the cultivation of tobacco. It helps to enrich the country and furnishes a new branch of agriculture. We can now even export tobacco. Notwithstanding this loss of the tobacco monopoly the Chilean Government has not borrowed a penny since the declaration of war; neither has it attempted to borrow any money. It has not only stopped the increase of the sinking fund in England, but has always continued to pay the interest on its debt."

A POPULAR WAR.

"How does the war affect the people?"

"Like the Government, so the people. There appears to be twice the determination to work and increase the material resources of the country that there ever was before. Twenty-two thousand men have been withdrawn from agricultural and industrial pursuits to serve in the army and navy of their country, and yet more wheat has been sown this year than last, and more copper has been hauled out of the mines than ever before. A most indomitable spirit prevails among all our people. Our crop of wheat, which will be gathered in January, 1880, can afford an export of 4,000,000 'fanegas' (Chilean measurement), at a value of $12,000,000. And owing to the high prices of copper all mines are exceedingly busy just now."

PERU BANKRUPT.

"And Peruvian finances?"

"Well, Mr. Proctor, the representative of the Peruvian bondholders in Europe, makes the following statement in El Ferrocarril, of September 6, the leading journal of Santiago: 'The finances of Peru are at present in the most deplorable condition. In order that their rights should be respected, the Peruvian bondholders established in London an international committee, whose president is Mr. Croyle, and with branches in France, Belgium and Holland. The two Peruvian loans of 1870 and 1872 are held by these bondholders. The first, for £11,000,000, six per cent interest, is held in France, Holland and Belgium; the second, for £21,800,000, is all in the hands of Englishmen.' Mr. Proctor, after stating how the Peruvian Government had acted against the protest of these bondholders, adds: 'My people do not want the Government of Peru to fight Chile with money that, in right and justice, belongs only to the bondholders.'"

"What is the object of Mr. Proctor's visit to Chile, if he has only claims to settle with Peru?"

"Peru," answered Mr. Salvatello, "has not paid the interest on her debt since 1876. It is reported that the object of Mr. Proctor's visit to Chile is to obtain Chilean co-operation so as to occupy and work the Peruvian guano deposits in behalf of the clamorous bondholders in Europe. Propositions to this effect, it is rumored, have already been made to the Government at Santiago for Chile to assist with an armed force and in return receive a percentage of the receipts for the guano thus taken from Peruvian soil. Most of these guano beds are north of Iquique and Arica."

JESSE JAMES.

A Review of the Daring Deeds of this Desperado.

The Notorious Train and Bank Robber Killed by His Former Companion.

The announcement of the death of Jesse James, the notorious outlaw, which occurred Sunday, seven miles southwest of Joplin, Mo., in a manner which fitly crowns his deeds of desperation, recalls the remarkable career of this wonderful individual and those with whom he was associated. The robbery of banks, railroad trains and other corporations appears to have been the most profitable employment to which Jesse James could turn his hand, and Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky and Arkansas have experienced great losses through the agency of his plotting brain. The first successful and greatest adventure by the gang led by Jesse James occurred at Russellville, Ky., March 29, 1868, when the bank at that place was robbed, the plunder amounting to a quarter of a million dollars, only $10,000 of which was recovered.

The James brothers co-operated at times with the Younger brothers, and shared their booty, but the capture of the latter during a raid in Minnesota broke up the desperate organization, and the Youngers are now in the Minnesota State Prison, serving life sentences.

ANOTHER ROBBERY

in which the James brothers participated was that at Gallatin, Mo., and has been characterized as the most bloody of all. After the bank at this place was rifled, one of the robbers placed his pistol at the head of the cashier, John W. Sheets, and blew out his brains. The James boys were arrested for this crime, but produced affidavits testifying to their good character and their absence from Gallatin at the time the raid occurred, and in this manner escaped justice. Public opinion held the opposite view, and while many believed they were not present at the time of the robbery unhesitatingly ventured the opinion that they knew of the visit beforehand and extended a helping hand in the retreat and possibly shared the plunder.

THE VISIT TO IOWA.

On June 3, 1872, a bank at Congdon, Iowa, was robbed by six men in the same manner as were those at Russellville and Gallatin, and for this the James boys received the credit.

A like number of bandits in the presence of 20,000 panic-stricken people dashed up to the gate of the Kansas City Exposition grounds in October of the same year and rode away triumphant in possession of the cash box containing the receipts of the day. The popular voice shouted that these were the James and Youngers.

In May, 1873, the bank at Ste. Genevieve was raided, and an empty safe left behind by the freebooters, who divided their spoils a few miles from St. Louis.

AT GAD'S HILL.

The next exploit of any consequence occurred at Gad's Hill on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, sixty miles south of this city. A passenger train was halted on this road November, 1873, in obedience to a red flag, and in a few minutes the express car and all the passengers, with few exceptions, were relieved of their valuables.

The programme at Gad's Hill was next repeated at Muncie, Kansas, where five men took $30,000 worth of gold dust and bullion out of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express car. On the same day this robbery was committed a raid was made on the bank at Corinth, Miss., and the institution was relieved of a good portion of its funds.

KILLING OF JESSE.

Since these expeditions others have been made equally as bold and successful, the latest occurring at Glendale a few weeks ago. The persons who committed this act appear to have been known to George Shepherd, the man who is just reported to have killed Jesse James, and whose intention it was to deliver to justice the outlaws with whom he had previously served, and who had again obtained their confidence for the purpose of betraying them. Shortly after the Glendale robbery the gang, which was composed of Jesse James, Henry Miller, James Coffman, James Cummings and George Shepherd, made preparations to start for Texas, intending to rob the bank at Short Creek, Kansas. While en route on their journey, James and Shepherd rode side by side. They discovered the bank officials at Short Creek were apprised of their coming, and they gave up their project, and on Sunday morning were on their way to Texas, keeping in heavy timber. While about seven miles southwest of Joplin, Mo., Jesse turned his head, and Shepherd, placing his pistol against the back of the outlaw's head, fired, saying: "This is for killing and robbing my nephew, Ike Flannegan." James fell from his horse without uttering a word. Shepherd wheeled his horse and fled, other members of the party following, but failing to capture him. During the pursuit several shots were exchanged and Cummings and Shepherd were both wounded. Marshal Liggett and a number of deputies are on the trail of the outlaws, but as yet have not discovered the body of James or any of the party. George Shepherd was implicated in the robbery of the Russellville, Ky., bank, some years ago, and for the crime served a term of three years in the penitentiary. He was one of Quantrell's men during the war, and had a grudge against Jesse James on account of killing his nephew.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Furious Snow Storms.

BOSTON, November 3.—Furious snow storms are raging throughout New England. From ten to twelve inches of snow has fallen along the western shore of Lake Champlain. Trains are blockaded, causing much delay.

A Fatal Disease.

LONDON, ONT., November 3.—A disease locally known as black tongue, but which is probably a very violent form of diphtheria, has appeared in the section of country surrounding this city. The disease has baffled the skill of medical men.

General Sherman's Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3.—General Sherman's report to the Secretary of War is completed. It shows that there are 11 generals, 1,559 officers, 20,556 men and 233 Indian scouts, together with such officers of the staff as are assigned by the War Department, which constitute the army proper, or the combative force.

Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3.—Decision was rendered to-day by the Supreme Court in the case of Olga De Maluta Trivaloff, a Russian Countess, in action to recover the value of certain laces taken from her trunks while a passenger on the cars of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The laces are valued at $75,000. The court affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, which declares the failure of the passenger to declare the value of her baggage at the time of taking passage is a fraud upon the carrier, which defeats any right of recovery.

The Illinois Boy's Recitation.

[From the Acta Columbiana.]

Professor—We will take up the subject of cubical or solid bodies, Mr. Z. Can you mention some cubical or solid body, sir? Prep. (from Illinois)—David Davis, sir!

"A FEW CARS."

The History of the Case at the Merchants' Exchange,

Together With the Legal Opinions Upon the Matter at Issue.

In the case which has been pending before the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange, growing out of the sale by Nanson, Bartholow & Co. to Kehlor Bros. of 300 cars of No. 3 red wheat, the 16th of September last, the interest taken was more than ordinarily great. So much has already been given in the POST-DISPATCH from time to time that a very brief resume only is now necessary. At the regular Call Board on the day named, the representative of Kehlor Bros. offered to buy "a few cars" of No. 3 red at 94¼c, and A. W. Evans, of the firm of Nanson, Bartholow & Co., at once sold to him, at the same time stating the amount to be 300 cars.

Kehlor Bros. refused to accept the amount tendered upon the ground that the expression "a few cars" could not be expanded to mean so many as 300. Under the rules the sellers next day "sold out" Kehlor Bros., the 300 cars being bought by the same buyers at 93⅞c. At the standard estimate of 350 bushels per car, this made a total of 105,000 bushels, and the sellers immediately made a claim on the buyers for ⅜c per bushel, amounting to $393 75. Kehlor Bros. refused to pay this bill, and with a view of an amicable settlement the sellers offered to arbitrate even to the extent of permitting the buyers to select all five of the committee. This was refused, and Kehlor Bros. threw the case before the Board of Directors. The latter decided that the claim of the sellers was just, and last Tuesday notified Kehlor Bros. that it must be paid by or before 1 o'clock Monday (yesterday). No reply was made to this until yesterday, when the following letter was received by Secretary Morgan:

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3, 1879.

Geo. H. Morgan, Esq., Secretary, and to the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange, St Louis:

DEAR SIRS—In reply to yours of the 28th ult., deciding that we owe the sum of $393 75 to Nanson, Bartholow & Co., and that unless same be paid before 10 o'clock of November 3, being to-day, the rules of the Exchange for non-compliance with a contract made with another member of the Exchange shall be enforced against us, we herewith enclose your check for $393 75 to meet said demand, preferring so to do to being subject to the power invested in you by your charter. We, however, presume that, irrespective of the rule contended upon, this matter would have been arbitrated allowing us the privilege of proving our side of the question, subject to your decision, whether the rule referred to was a rule of the Exchange or not a rule of the Exchange, and think that the refusal of this privilege is an apparent injustice to us.

Yours respectfully,
KEHLOR BROS.

Accompanying the above was a check of Kehlor Bros. for $393 75, made payable to Nanson, Bartholow & Co. or order, and the bill of the latter firm for that amount, showing conclusively that the settlement was made direct and not through the Board of Directors.

In marked contradistinction to this letter, there appeared in this morning's Republican an article stated to "contain substantially" what was written yesterday by Kehlor Bros. to the Board, when in fact it would take at least a half dozen such letters to state "substantially" the substance of the real communication.

The article in the Republican stirred up a good deal of bad blood in the Directory, who are unanimous in the expression that if Messrs. Kehlor Bros. had in reality sent them such a communication as that in the Republican, it would have been returned to them. The board consider the expressions there made use of extremely discourteous to the verge of insulting, while the real affair is vastly different.

The Legal Opinion.

In connection with this matter Messrs. Overall and Judson, the attorneys of the Merchants' Exchange, were called upon to deliver an opinion as to the legal rights possessed by the Exchange, and as a document of interest, and which has been in great demand by the press, it is given herewith, as follows:

To John Wahl, President of the Merchants' Exchange:

DEAR SIR—Our opinion is requested with reference to the case now pending before the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange, wherein A. W. Evans, Esq., on behalf of Nanson, Bartholow & Co. makes formal complaint, under the rules, against Messrs. J. B. M. and D. M. Kehlor, all parties being members of the Exchange, for alleged violation of the rules, in refusing to comply with the terms of a business contract made on the floor of the Exchange.

We have carefully examined the complaint, answer and accompanying copy of the testimony taken before the Board and find that the material facts of the controversy are substantially as follows:

On the 23d day of September, 1879, at the call board of the day, held on the floor of the Exchange, Mr. Currie (who, we understand, was the recognized and acknowledged representative of the Messrs. Kehlor at the call-board), during the regular call of No. 3 wheat cash, made a bid of 94¼ cents per bushel for that grade of wheat.

Certain rules for the call-board sales are printed in the official copy of the rules and regulations of the Exchange, under the following caption:

RULES ON CALL BOARD SALES,

with a note immediately under said heading as follows:

"Established by consent of dealers without a vote of the Exchange being taken thereon."

Among the rules printed under this heading is the following:

"When a bid is made the same shall stand good for all that is offered until the bid is withdrawn, unless the buyer shall specify the amount wanted, and his bid shall stand good for all other bids at same price."

It seems conceded that the bid in question was without limit as to quantity. On this point we quote Mr. Currie's testimony:

"When I commenced bidding, my bid was restricted to 'car lots,' this side. At that time on the call there was a sharp competition for No. 3, and in renewing my bid, my impression is I did not qualify my bid except 'this side.'"

Several lots of different quantities were offered and declared sold to Messrs. Kehlor under this bid, and among them a lot of 300 cars by Mr. Evans on behalf of Messrs. Nanson, Bartholow & Company, the complainants. These offers to sell were made under the above-quoted rule, which, on the other hand, entitled the bidder to all the wheat offered for sale on the terms of the bid to the exclusion of other bidders at the same price; and, on the other hand, imposed the obligation of receiving on those terms all the wheat offered to him in response to his bid.

It is conceded that no objection was made by the bidder at the time to this acceptance of his bid by Messrs. Nanson, Bartholow & Company. On the contrary, he suffered, without any expression of dissent, this lot as well as the other lots to be declared sold in the usual manner, the usual memorandum in writing of the sale to be made by the caller, and the call to proceed in regular course with the remaining grades.

After the close of the call of this grade, however, Mr. J. B. M. Kehlor, learning what had transpired, refused to recognize the transaction as a purchase of the 300 cars by his firm, and subsequently refused to accept the wheat when duly tendered. On the call board of the following day, the 300 cars of wheat were sold by Nanson, Bartholow & Co. for account of Messrs. Kehlor, due notice having been given the latter, for 93⅞c ℔ bushel, thus entailing a loss of $393 75 from the price of the day before.

We understand that no question is made as to the regularity of these proceedings subsequent to the alleged sale, nor as to the liability of Messrs. Kehlor for the loss sustained in the re-sale if the original sale to them was valid. They refuse however, to recognize the call board transaction as a sale of the wheat in question, and insist:

1. That the call board rule under which the offer of the 300 cars was made in response to the unlimited bid has no validity, and cannot be recognized or enforced by the Board of Directors of the Exchange.

And we also understand them to insist:

2. That the rule is void on the ground of unreasonableness.

On this state of facts, which we believe substantially presents the controversy, our opinion is requested upon the following question:

"Whether Messrs. J. B. M. and D. M. Kehlor have violated the rules or customs of the Exchange in refusing to receive the wheat in question, and if so, whether the directors have power to enforce a penalty?"

Under the amended charter and the rules of the Exchange, the Board of Directors have power on complaint duly preferred and hearing duly had in accordance with the rules, to adjudge and enforce a penalty (censure, suspension or expulsion, as the case may be) against a member failing to comply with the terms of a business contract made with a fellow member. This penalty is inflicted, not for the benefit of the other contracting party, nor for the collection of a debt due him, but for the punishment of a violation of the offending member's duty as a corporator.

If, then, a sale of the 300 cars of wheat was actually consummated between the parties under the circumstances detailed, it is clear that the admitted refusal of the Messrs. Kehlor to recognize such sale and comply with its terms is a violation of the rules of the Exchange, for which they are amenable to the jurisdiction conferred by the charter upon your board.

We find then the real question involved, was such a sale actually consummated between the parties?

If the bid in response to which the 300 cars of wheat was offered and declared sold was made under and controlled by the above quoted rule or regulation of the call board, we understand the validity of the sale to be conceded, as clearly authorized by the bid, so construed.

We do not regard the fact that this rule or condition of the call board sales was never formally adopted as a rule of the Exchange by vote of the whole body of the members as material to the rights of the parties in this transaction, nor do we consider that it affects the jurisdiction of the board to consider and act upon the complaint preferred.

The call board sales are simply public sales, held on the floor of the Exchange for the convenience of its members. Though they differ from ordinary auction sales in some of their incidents, being characterized by competition among sellers as well as buyers, and special rules and terms of sales are necessitated by these peculiar conditions, yet they are in their main features essentially public auction sales. To them applies the familiar law recognized in all public cities, that the printed conditions of sale form part of the terms of the contract and are binding upon buyer and seller.

That the rules and terms of sale, established by consent of dealers at the call board, and printed as such in the printed copy of the rules of the Exchange, constitute the conditions of these public sales, is in our opinion clear. It is not essential to their validity as conditions of sale that they should have been formally voted upon as rules of the Exchange.

These conditions, when applicable, enter into the bids made at the call-board and form part of the contract of sale, consummated by acceptance. Thus, in the case under consideration, the unlimited bid, under the conditions of the sale, became an offer for all that might be offered under those terms before the withdrawal of the bid; and on acceptance, for a specified quantity, in compliance with its terms, a contract was consummated binding upon the parties. This results not from any rule of Exchange, as rule, but because every public sale, in or out of the Exchange, is controlled by the recognized conditions of the sale.

It is difficult to see how the validity of this condition of sale can be successfully assailed on the ground of its unreasonableness. The buyer may bid with or without limit, as to quantity, in each case enjoying the advantages and submitting to the disadvantages attending such position. If it is urged that opportunity is given to unload an excessive amount on the buyer it may be answered that he has his remedy in his own hands, in adjusting his bid to his own wants and the contingencies of the market.

In any view of the case, however, or any theory, if objection was made to the quantity offered in response to an unlimited bid, such objection should have been made at the time, before the call for the specified grade was passed, and the holder had lost his opportunity for a market. Under such circumstances, whatever may have been the right of the bidder to refuse to take any quantity offered in compliance with his terms, silence, when a sale was noted and the call passed, must be construed as acquiescence. It is immaterial what the caller might have done in the event of objection, as no decision of his could have affected the legal rights of the parties, and no other course than prompt objection is consistent with the manifest duty of the bidder to the holder offering the grain.

As we are of opinion, for the reasons stated, that a valid sale of the wheat in question was made to the Messrs. Kehlor, it follows that a refusal to comply with the terms of such sale is a violation of their duty as members of the Exchange, for which your board may affix a penalty in accordance with the rules of the Exchange.

Respectfully,
OVERALL & JUDSON.

St. Louis, October 27, 1879.

BARTON MUST HANG.

The Court of Appeals Affirms the Judgment of the Lower Court, and the Law Must Take its Course.

William Barton, the negro who was sentenced to death at St. Charles, just as the other murderer, Blan, was preparing for the gallows in the next building, appealed from the decision of the court to the Court of Appeals. The application for appeal is based, first, upon the complaint that the Court erred in not granting him a change of venue. Barton's affidavit was presented, averring that the minds of the inhabitants were so prejudiced against him that a fair trial could not be had in St. Charles. The testimony of witnesses introduced was that there is a great prejudice against the defendant among the inhabitants of the northeastern part of this county. But there is no such prejudice or excitement as would prevent a fair and impartial trial. There were also presented in evidence certain editorial articles in the St. Charles newspapers, whose purport was to show the existence of a general prejudice against the defendant. It was also shown that the "Point Prairie Protective Society" had presented a written request to the Judge of the Circuit to hold a special term of court for the trial of the defendant and had petitioned the County Court to offer a reward for the arrest of a certain murderer or murderers, not naming the defendant. In all this testimony there was nothing to authorize a change of venue under the statute.

The oral testimony explicitly negatived the essential condition. The newspaper articles expressed doubtless the views of their writers, but were not competent to establish prejudice in the inhabitants of the county or the circuit. The Protective Society demonstrations were wholly irrelevant.

Objection was made to the empaneling of two of the jurors. One of them had formed an opinion, but stated that he had not talked to any of the witnesses and could hear the evidence, and render a fair and impartial verdict, regardless of such opinion. The other juror answered substantially the same.

The statute provides that an opinion formed shall be no disqualification of a juror if it appears that such opinion is founded only on rumor and not such as to bias the mind of the juror.

In the instructions given to the jury, counsel object in general terms that they did not fairly present the law of the case, and that they were calculated to mislead the jury. If learned counsel, says the Court, are unable to point out the particulars wherein these objections arise, it can hardly be expected that we will discover them by intuition.

After the rendition of the verdict it was shown to the Court that the prisoner was fifteen years and nine months old at the time when the offense was committed, and application was made to the court for a sentence of imprisonment in the County Jail under Wagner's Statutes, which substitutes the County Jail for the Penitentiary in the punishment of felony for persons under sixteen. The Court of Appeals holds that this substitution can not be made for the death penalty. The Circuit Court, says Judge Lewis, committed no error in refusing to send the prisoner to jail for one year instead of pronouncing the highest sentence of the law. The testimony discloses a most cruel murder, without a single mitigating circumstance, and the trial, conducted as far as we can discover, with a strict adherence to all the forms prescribed by law, could lead but to one result. The judgment must be affirmed. All the Judges concur.

THE CITY'S POOR.

The Different Localities Where Poverty Congregates—What the Police Have to Do in the Way of Charity.

The chill blasts of last evening drove quite a number of the indigent poor of the city to seek refuge for the night in the Police Station. At the Central District Police Station twenty-five found accommodations—seventeen men and eight women—and at the remaining station-houses at least seventy-five more were given shelter, making in all one hundred destitute persons who sought police relief at the first whisper of winter. The outlook for the poverty-stricken for the winter is most deplorable, and unless the greatest care is taken many will suffer for lack of bread. At the least calculation there are in the city to-day 5,000 people in destitute circumstances, scarcely able to keep the wolf from the door, and within six weeks more they will be on the verge of starvation. The poor fund now in the hands of the police is but a mere mite, only $200, all told, and it could be given out in an hour if any attention was paid at this season of the year to the plaints of the destitute. During the past two days over three hundred indigent persons, principally women, have applied at the Police Stations for relief, and that ratio of one hundred per day will be doubled as the season advances and the weather grows more severe. There are several districts in the city where poverty reigns. In the First Police District there are a few tenement buildings near the furnaces where charity will have to be dispensed; in the Second Police District numerous cases are to be met with in the region between the river and Carondelet avenue and back almost to Jefferson avenue on the west from a dividing line which may be drawn at Decatur street. The many rookeries of tumble down buildings in the Central Police District from the river to Tenth street, and between Market and Gratiot streets, shelter great numbers of the wretched in rags, and there are a few cases further west found at intervals. The Third Police District contains something like fifteen hundred resident paupers, including "Kerry Patch," and the Fourth Police District at least 1,000 more. The Fifth Police District, with its large area of territory, comprises 800, who will be obliged to beg bread before the first of next April. These figures embrace only the poor who are dependent on the police and the police poor fund, and has nothing to do with the host looked after by other charitable associations throughout the city. About the 1st of December the Soup-house will be thrown open, and at least two hundred of the wretches will find shelter within its walls every night during the winter. No attempt will be made to feed that number, and they will be compelled to solicit alms from door to door. The condition of the city's destitute is truly alarming.

Not so Green After All.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

Scene—Passenger depot. Characters—Atlanta negro and country darkey. Colloquy opened by the Atlanta negro:

"Wher' you goin', buddy?"
"Duz you own dis shed?"
"No."
"Ner none er deze kyars!"
"No."
"Ner none of deze yer railroads?"
"No."
"Ner no tavern?"
"No."

"Well, den, yer don't wanter come bud Jyin' me, an yer don't want no infermashun. De kinder infermashun w'at you' git out'n me'd be mighty ap' fer ter sour on you."

Kentucky Black Walnut Bought for Scotland.

[From the Richmond Herald.]

Mr. Lynch, from Canada, is buying and shipping walnut logs from the Silver Creek Depot. He pays $1 50 per 100 feet in the tree, or $2 delivered at the depot. The logs are prepared by being stripped of the bark and having the ends painted. They go to Glasgow, Scotland, and will be used for manufacturing purposes. Col. Moran sold him one tree which netted 1,100 feet.

CHOOSE FOR ME.

BY LAURA SANFORD.

In the throng of a bazaar
Bewildered, sighing
Mid toys spread wild,
Mid clash and madding jar,
"What to be buying,
Choose for me, father," said the child.

In a labyrinth of flowers,
Gold daisies flaring,
Pink bells inlaid,
Round roses rained in showers,
"Which to be wearing
Choose for me, true love," said the maid.

In lifelong, dazzling maze—
Joy's flood, Love's passion,
Fame's star-arched goal—
"Which mine of these vexed ways?
In thy compassion
Choose for me, Heaven!" prays the soul.
—[From the Independent.

FASHION NOTES.

Redingotes are revived.

Very small bustles are worn.

Little frogs are worn for brooches now.

Pocket-shaped muffs are again in vogue.

Plush is used to excess on Paris dresses.

Square breakfast caps are again in vogue.

Black cut jet beads now trim all dressy black suits.

Black wraps are de rigueur for street costume.

Fichus will be more fashionable than ever this winter.

The new lace fraises are made very high, and frequently wired.

Seal skin sacques continue to be the most recherche mid-winter wraps.

Colored mantles will be worn by women of correct taste only for carriage toilet.

Both black and white Breton and point d'esprit laces are used for trimming muffs.

Normandy point is the most suitable lace for muff trimming, on account of its durability.

Pale drab corduroy and wine or plum colored camel's hair makes a warm and dressy street costume.

Costumes of seal brown ladies' cloth or camel's hair and corduroy velvet will be much worn in mid-winter.

Two Kittens falling out of a basket is the latest fancy water color sketch for hand screens or flat, square-topped fans.

The richest toilets are of black satin and silk profusely decorated with jet embroideries, fringes and passementeries.

Quilted satin petticoats in colors to match costumes bid fair to displace felt and cloth balmorals for mid-winter wear.

Muffs are made of the materials of the dress this winter, lined with fur, pocket-shaped, and ornamented at the openings with frills of Breton lace.

The newest three-cornered neckerchiefs of brocaded blue, rose and cream silks have the corners rounded and are bordered with double pleatings of point d'esprit or Breton lace.

Pretty little black silk chatelaine pockets are painted on the upper side with a single flower or a bouquet of roses, lilies of the valley, forget-me-nots, or any other favorite flower.

The Russian bronzes lately brought to this country have the charm of picturesque ugliness and realism, particularly when seen beside the idealized productions of the French school.

The newest cloaking material is drapee silk; the upper side is of silk, such as Sicilienne, with thick rep, armure, and pique or matelasse, all of silk, while the wrong side is of soft and thick fleece, forming a lining almost as warm as fur.

Aprons of pale blue or rose colored silk, with painted designs on castellated points at the bottom and on a square pocket set diagonally on one side, with trimmings of pleated Breton or point d'esprit lace, appear among novelties of this kind.

A new Frenchy collarette is a neck piece of point d'esprit with long bib of shirred Brussels net attached in front, ruffled all around with point d'es rit, and ornamented with white satin ribbons and a bunch of white marguerites low down on one side.

New designs for combination costumes of silk and velvet or silk, or satin and wool, have the plain or kilt front breadth ornamented with two or three scarfs of soft silk fastened at the sides and tied across in the middle in a single knot with fringed out ends.

A handsome novelty is a bonnet of yellow and red changeable heavy rep velvet, having the effect of flame color; it is ornamented with a shaded ostrich plume to match, fastened on one side, winding all around the crown, and falling over the opposite shoulder.

Recently imported fans are of silk and satin in all the new colors, and also white and black, with hand embroideries in artistic leaf and flower designs, and jardiniere colors, and bordered with a double or triple row of feathers colored to match the embroideries; the sticks are of carved ebony.

OUR CIVILIZED INDIANS.

Their Forms of Government, their Schools, and their Marriage Laws.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

There are in the United States about 300,000 Indians; 55,000 in the five civilized tribes—the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles—20,000 more belonging to other tribes in the Indian Territory, and the rest are scattered in the Western part of the United States, with a few remaining in New York, North Carolina, and other States.

The civilized tribes have forms of government more or less similar to that of the States. The Cherokees have a constitution and code of laws. The Creeks have a constitution, but their laws are not yet codified, although efforts have been made in this direction and a code prepared. The Creeks have a chief, elected by the people every four years, a House of Kings, and a House of Warriors. District Courts, and a Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice of the Muscogee Nation is a Baptist preacher, and is now a missionary to the wild tribes 250 miles west of his home. I met him the other day at the Muscogee Baptist Association, on his way from his missionary labors. He came back to preside over the Supreme Court at its next session, in about two weeks. The Rev. John McIntosh is his name—grandson of Gen. Wm. McIntosh, whom the Creeks killed in 1825, on account of the treaty of Indian Springs.

The present Chief is Ward Coochman, born in Alabama, and who remained there until about 1848. He was a delegate to the Baptist Association at Newoka. He is a stout-built man, about fifty-five years old, black hair, black eyes, thin whiskers, will weigh 200 pounds, and was dressed in a citizen's dark gray suit. He is a man of ability, and has an affable address. I took tea with him—coffee rather.

The Presbyterians and Methodists have each a mission school on the manual labor system, and the greek nation pays the board and tuition of a certain number of pupils. The Baptists are contemplating the establishment of a mission school this fall.

There are twenty-eight public schools, kept open ten months in the year, and under the supervision of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and he is also superintendent of public blacksmith shops. The nation pays for sharpening both mental and agricultural tools. They pay $40 per month to teachers and pay for school books.

The Indians enjoy religion. I attended an all-night prayer meeting last Sunday. They say they used to worship the devil all night, and think they ought to worship God all night, too.

The meeting began at dark, and ended about sun up, or a little later. Imagine a savage crowd of Indians singing in greek at the top of their voices just before daylight, and suddenly a bugle blast sounds on the air—wouldn't you think of Gabriel?

The Creeks have no marriage laws, but the Baptist Association adopted a memorial on the subject, urging the next council to pass a proper marriage law. Your correspondent had the honor of drafting the memorial. Their custom allowed several wives, but the churches have so altered public opinion that it is rare to find a man with two wives.

"How did you punish a violation of marriage vows?" I asked an Indian lawyer.

"You see that man there?"

"Yes."

"Well, his wife was taken by another man, and one night he went with some other men, arrested the betrayer, beat him senseless, and then cut his ears off with a dull knife."

"How did they treat the woman?"

"The same way. Sometimes they let her off easier than the man."

"What became of the man and woman?"

"They are living together as man and wife, and the injured husband got him another wife."

"Was that your custom?"

"Yes; the chief made that law and everybody followed it."

Sometimes they cut the woman's nose off by way of variety.

If the criminal could hide out until after "Busk," the annual festival, he went free. Some of the tribes had cities of refuge, as the Israelites had.

REV. F. W. BUCHHOLZ, Waseca, Minn., used the St. Jacobs Oil in the case of a lady of his congregation who had been bed-ridden with *Rheumatism for seventeen years*. She used the St. Jacobs Oil for three days, and was able to leave her bed.

Over the bright, blue sea
Comes the gallant T. F. B.
—[Atlanta Constitution.

CRIMINAL SLANDER.

The St. Louis Court of Appeals Declares it Impossible in America.

A Learned and Lengthy Opinion in the Case of the State Against Wakefield.

The case of the State against Wakefield, in which the last named person was charged with criminal slander against the Chief of Police, and a private citizen, has at last been determined in the Court of Appeals. The suit has been a long one, and the opinion delivered covers every point of law in the case. It is chiefly interesting as illustrating the essential difference between an aristocratic society where scan. mag. can be committed and the democratic impossibility of such a crime in this country.

This is a criminal prosecution wherein the defendant is charged with uttering certain slanders against the St. Louis Chief of Police and a private citizen. The information was demurred, as charging no criminal offense known to the laws of Missouri.

No statute of this State forbids the utterance of slanderous words not written or printed as a crime to be punished.

If the act is criminal under our law, this must be because it was made so by the common law of England or by some statute or act of Parliament made prior to the fourth year of the reign of James the First, which is of a general nature, not local to that kingdom, and which is not repugnant to, or inconsistent with, our constitutional or statute law, Wagner's Statutes, 886, section 1.

That a written libel may be an indictable offense is not open to question. But we know of no instance in which an oral slander, reflecting on personal character or conduct, has been held to be so in the United States. In England, both before and since the fourth year of the reign of James I., criminal prosecutions for words spoken have not been unknown. But they furnish neither precedent nor authority for the present case. Most of them arose under the statutes of scandalum magnatum, which have always been considered repugnant to and inconsistent with the institutions of this country, and therefore as having no legal influence on this side of the Atlantic. Those statutes made it penal "to speak or to tell any false news, lies, or other such false things of the prelates, dukes, earls, barons and other nobles and great men of the realm, and also of the chancellor, treasurer, clerk of the privy seal, stewards of the king's house, the justices of the one bench or the other, and other great officers of the realm."

The spirit of these several enactments originated in the earlier martial character of the British constitution. Even the tenures were military, and so were the services. Absolute subordination to superiors in estate or condition was considered essential to the welfare and safety of a nation. A consideration of vital importance in the eyes of loyal legislators and judges was that words reflecting on a magistrate in the execution of his office, virtually arraigned the King for his appointment of an unworthy person. But, as in this country we have no prelates, dukes, earls, barons or other nobles, so we have also no "great men," in the sense which pertains to that description of persons in the British statutes. Here, all are equal before the law. An able law writer says: "In this country no distinction as to persons is recognized, and in practice a person holding a high office is regarded as a target at whom any person may let fly his poisoned words. High official position, instead of affording immunity from slanderous and libelous charges, seems rather to be regarded as making his character free plunder for any one who desires to create a sensation by attacking it." Folkard's Starkie on Slander, §144, note 1.

The picture may be highly colored, but it is sufficiently truthful to illustrate how generally the British laws on this subject are held to be incompatible with American institutions.

Another subject of criminal procedure under the British system may be found in blasphemous utterances against the Christian religion and its divine objects of worship. There "Christianity makes part of the law of the land on account of its connection with the established church." In People vs. Ruggles, 8 Johns, 290, an indictment for blasphemy was sustained on the general ground that the offense was "a gross violation of decency and good order." Chief Justice Kent held that "the people of this country profess the general doctrines of Christianity as the rule of their faith and practice," and that "nothing could be more offensive to the virtuous part of the community, or more injurious to the tender morals of the young than to declare such profanity lawful." It is not material to inquire whether an indictment would be sustained in Missouri upon the same grounds. The case is referred to for the purpose, only, of exemplifying the particular kinds of the utterances which have been held to be indictable under the common law and British statutes.

An examination of all the authorities will show that, not even in England, was there ever a criminal prosecution sustained for words spoken, simply because they were defamatory of a private person not within the privileged classes. The privilege there enjoyed by magistrates was never extended to inferior ministerial officers, or to those whose official character might be supposed to correspond with that of an American Chief of Police. In America, where there are no privileged classes, prosecutions for words spoken have been wholly unknown, except where the words or their tendencies involve something more than mere personal detraction. Starkie says: "An indictment will not lie for mere words not reduced in writing, unless they be seditious, blasphemous, grossly immoral, or addressed to a magistrate while in the execution of his office, or uttered as a challenge to fight a duel, or with an intention to provoke another to send a challenge." Starkie on Slander, sec. 758. It is not pretended that the information in the present case brings the words uttered within any of these exceptions. Another high authority says: "Slander is not, like libel, an indictable offense. "Bailey vs. Dean, 5 Barb. 297. Nor is a single precedent of any criminal proceeding for unwritten imputations upon the characters of individuals to be found, except in cases of high treason, * * * and it must have been as constituting rather an offense against the Government than an injury to the individual, and being therefore siditous, that words reflecting on a magistrate in the immediate execution of his office were for the first time in the reign of Queen Anne held to be indictable. Reg. vs. Langley, 2 Ld. Raym., 1060; Holt R., 654. Townshend on Slander, 3rd Ed., 66, note 3.

The words charged in the information, in the present case, were purely defamatory of the persons mentioned—accusing them of having formed unlawful combinations for the commission of certain misdemeanors. There was nothing to bring them within any known exception to the general rule that slanderous words, not reduced to writing, constitute no offense against the criminal laws of this State. The demurrer to the information was properly sustained.

All the judges concurring, the judgment is affirmed. EDWARD A. LEWIS.

The Strike in Court.

Amos Page brought an action against the city of St. Louis to compel it to pay damages suffered in the riot of 1877 by the plaintiff, whose box factory was burned on the 26th day of July.

Between fifty and 100 men marched through the streets and compelled the workmen in different factories to cease their labor. After the crowd had passed Page's factory, in which no work was being done, two men, one old and the other young, were seen to lean into the windows of the factory. These men soon went away and moved in the direction of the mob. Flames soon broke out at the part of the building where these men had been observed, and the house and its contents were consumed.

The first question to which the court addressed itself is whether a sufficient connection has been established between these men and the mob—for the other men in the crowd did nothing, not even stopping. There is no evidence to show that these men left the mob and went to the windows. They were seen to have sticks the same as the mob had.

The court declares the evidence vague and unsatisfactory connecting these two men with the mob. However unlawfully the mob may have acted in closing other factories, it is not for the purposes of a case like this to confuse their acts with burning and otherwise destroying property by direct means.

The court holds that no legally sufficient evidence has been produced either connecting these men with the mob or proving that they set fire to the building. Accordingly the demurrer to evidence was properly sustained in the court below.

The Slop Contract.

The case of John L. Ganzhorn against the city of St. Louis is to reform a contract into which he entered with the city, one clause of which was that "all slops shall be hauled to and cast into the Mississippi River from the scavenger boats belonging to the city, wherever said boats shall be situated." The understanding, it was said, was that the scavenger boats should not be moved more than one block from the place where they then were, but the boats were subsequently moved a mile south, entailing additional expense in hauling of $600. The case went against plaintiff in the lower court, which judgment is here affirmed.

The Justices of the Peace.

State vs. Edolph Tebeau was sent, upon a change of venue, from Justice Smythe's to Justice B. P. Taaffe's this morning. The defendant in the case is a police officer in the Fourth District. He is charged with clubbing a boy of ex-Harbormaster Doyle.

A German woman by the name of Josephine Such came into Smythe's court this morning and pleaded with the Justice for upwards of an hour to induce him to remit the costs in a case in which she was defendant, but in vain.

The case of Peter Walsh vs. John Hlubuczek comes to trial in Smythe's court this afternoon. The principals are saloon keepers. The defendant bought a booth at the Fair Grounds and used it during the Exposition and Fair. Walsh had the same booth last year. Some shelving and other equipments that were put into the booth by Walsh still remained there when Hlubuczek took possession of it. Walsh claimed them, as did the defendant. A writ of replevin was taken out in Farrell's court and the case was sent on change of venue to Justice Smythe.

A suit was filed in Smythe's court, in which Herman Brinkman is plaintiff and Mathias Schoemaker, defendant. The suit is about the ownership of some geese. The plaintiff lost some geese and claims to have found them in the possession of defendant.

A suit was brought in P. J. Taaffe's court by Turner & Lee, the agents of Ann E. Biddle, vs. Patrick Philburt, for the possession of a house. The case is claimed to be out of the jurisdiction of the Justice, as the parties are not in his district.

The well-known Dolly Varden case has again been continued, this time until the 17th.

Dr. John L. Fitzporter vs. August W. Straub will have a hearing in Farrell's court to-day. The Doctor sues for medical service rendered one Able Park, an employe of the defendant's. Park some time ago was injured while in the employ of Straub, and the latter called in the plaintiff to attend him. Straub refuses to pay the doctor's claim; hence the suit.

Geo. Goodnough sues Chas. Stikes in the same court for $32 75 for plastering the house of the latter.

The Joe Hargate case against the city was heard in Monahan's Court to-day.

Justice P. J. Taaffe heard two attachment cases this morning. Both were against Geo. Copley and John Champlin. Justice M. J. Mullery married last night Alfred Letzand to Miss Mary A. J. Shanon.

U. S. Court.

Biebusch and Thomas, two of the men lately arrested on the charge of counterfeiting, were arraigned before Judge Treat this morning and both pleaded not guilty.

A number of petty offenders under the liquor and tobacco laws were arraigned and sentenced. They were all from Perry county and none of them were fined more than $5 and costs.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

David Kalbfell Seeks Out a Lonely Spot,

And Sends a Bullet Through His Brain.

A telegram was received at Police Headquarters, Four Courts, between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, that an unknown man had been found dead with four bullet holes in his head, at Baden, one of the Northern suburbs. The telegram created considerable excitement, and the suicidal theory was not entertained for a moment. Murder had been committed perhaps with the object of robbery, thought the police, and preparations were quickly made for working up the case. Chief of Police McDonough and Detective O'Neil left for the scene of the tragedy post haste, and Detectives Page and Huthsing, accompanied by a POST-DISPATCH reporter, followed after at as rapid a rate as the street railways would permit. The terminus of the Fifth street railway was reached in due season, a Baden car taken and at noon a large crowd reached at the entrance to Baden, where the car-driver stated the murder had taken place. The spot is a lonely one just to the left of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway bridge, which crosses the Bellefontaine Road at that point, and within the fence a few feet lay the body of a man,

FACE UPWARDS IN THE SUN.

From the crowd that had collected it was quickly learned that the remains were those of David Kalbfell, and that the case was not one of murder, but suicide. Deceased resided not a great distance away on College Hill, and up to the time of his death had been employed at the Waterworks. He had been in low spirits for several weeks, had often threatened suicide and had finally carried his threat into execution. At just what hour last night the deed was committed is not known, but the body when discovered at 6 o'clock this morning was stiff and cold. Henry Meinhardt, one of the Bellefontaine Cemetery employes, while en-route to the cemetery at the above stated hour, found the body. It was but day-break, and a ghastly spectacle was presented in the early morning. The body was lying face upwards and in the right hand a "blue jacket" revolver, thirty-two caliber, was clenched. Blood had welled out from the mouth and nostrils and the back of the head was shattered. Meinhardt did not recognize the man, and Officer Meyers, passing by, was notified and given charge of the body. An hour later a letter-carrier chanced that way and he was requested to convey the intelligence to the nearest police station and have the Coroner summoned. The carrier looked at the dead man and went on his way, and at 10 o'clock, when he gained the Fair Grounds station and reported, the case had arrived at the conclusion, that the man had been foully murdered, and had

FOUR BULLETS IN HIS BRAIN.

So that was the way the murder story was started.

The body was identified about nine o'clock by friends, from whom the sad story was learned.

Kalbfell was forty-eight years of age, a native of Germany, and left a wife and three children. For the past seven years he had been engaged at the Water-works as wiper of the upper-service engine at a salary of $55 per month. About a year ago he had an attack of brain fever and since that period had been afflicted with melancholia. He had been saving through life and had acquired a neat little sum of money besides a cottage on College Hill, and only last week had invested a couple of hundred dollars in Government bonds. Last February he purchased a revolver, discharged a couple of its chambers and then laid it to one side, informing his family that he might need it some day. Some six weeks ago he left home very mysteriously, remaining away one week. On his return he informed his family that he had been out in the country getting the fresh air and felt all right and ready for work. Last Saturday morning he left home and failed to return at noon. His wife took his dinner over to him at the Water-works, but he had not been seen there since the preceding evening, and, although search was instituted by his friends, no tidings as to his whereabouts came until this morning, when

HE WAS FOUND DEAD.

The discovery was also made on Saturday evening that he had taken the revolver out from the house with him. Where Kalbfell passed Saturday, Sunday and Monday is not known, but it is supposed that he came to the city. Driver of car No. 4 of the Baden Street Railway states that a man answering his description came up from the junction of the Fifth Street Railway on his car at a late hour last night, but where he left the car the driver was unable to determine. He must have left the car at one of the cemetery gates, followed up the track until reaching the railway bridge, and then, going in, lain down on the sward, placed the revolver in his mouth and discharged a bullet into his brain, putting an end to all earthly misery. The ball passed out through the back of his head, and buried itself in the ground.

The spot chosen by David Kalbfell for skipping into eternity has seen no less than seventeen violent deaths. A number of people have been killed by the cars there, and just how many people have sought it out and suicided there is not known, but the number is something like ten or twelve.

The Coroner will hold an inquest over the remains this afternoon or to-morrow.

B. O. P. I.

The Board of Public Improvemnets met this morning. The president pro tem. reported that a quorum of the Board visited the Workhouse October 31, and found the same in a satisfactory condition.

The Street Commissioner returned petition for crosswalks across Market street west of Targee and Twentieth street, south side of Eugenia, with report that the crosswalks will be included in the next ordinance.

He also reported at the instance of the Board of Health he had visited Labadie street between Fifth and Sixth and found the same obstructed by a frame building the removal of which he considered advisable. The report was approved.

On recommendation of the committee on the estimates of the cost of the work contemplated by the ordinance to improve Gratiot street, to-wit: at the expense of the city $1,714, of the property owners $1,994, were adopted.

The Committee of Public Improvements reported the following ordinances for recommendation to the Municipal Assembly: To improve Gratiot street, from Twelfth to a point 186 feet west of the west line of Barlow. To grade Maria and its continuation, Fourteenth street, from Grand to College avenues. Adopted.

The Committee on Water-works reported a draft of an ordinance "to secure a more equal distribution and to lessen the waste of water," for recommendation to the Municipal Assembly. Adopted.

A number of petitions and communications were referred to the heads of the different departments.

Local Fires.

A fire in William Nelson's stable, in Rock Springs, junction of Clayton and Manchester roads, last night, damaged the stable to the extent of $20. It also communicated to the surrounding buildings, damaging them as follows: Two-story brick, occupied by Henry Scheele & Sons as a coffin factory, $50; blacksmith shop, owned by Gottlieb Neumeister, and occupied by C. & C. Lackheller, about $25, insured for $600 in the German Mutual; F. W. Wildberger's bakery and out-houses, $400, no insurance; and Isaac White's slaughter house, fence and out-houses, $400.

Sergt. Somers and Officers Lyman and Nicholson extinguished a small fire in the sheds in the rear of Mr. Berthold's residence, No. 2633 Pine street, about 12:15 this a. m. Cause, hot ashes. Slight damage.

Fire Company No. 7 was given a still alarm in consequence of a fire on the roof of Alex. Hequembourg's house, No. 1014 Dolman street, yesterday noon, but the flames were extinguished before they arrived. Damage $5. Cause, flying sparks.

SHIFTING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Insurance Muddle Passed Back From the Notary to the Circuit Court—Woodward to be Committed in the Morning.

At 10 o'clock this morning the depositions in the insurance muddle were to have begun. Judge Boyle was expected, but that gentlemen did not put in an appearance. Two or three newspaper men Mr. Perrier of the Circuit Clerk's office. The notary, Mr. Foulon, and Mr. Frank J. Bowman were the only persons present. One of the stage waits which has become already so intimately associated with these depositions took up the time between 10 o'clock and 10:30; at the last named time it had become painfully evident that Judge Boyle would not be present, and, accordingly, Mr. Bowman made rather a lengthy speech to Mr. Foulon in support of a motion for attachment. He reviewed the new statutes and the law in the case in the course of a lengthy argument, and asked for an attachment to be served by the Sheriff.

The notary, Mr. Foulon, deferred action upon the matter until 1 o'clock, after he heard the argument on behalf of Mr. Woodwar, which presented the same questions.

Mr. Foulon then saw Judge Wickham and asked for a definite construction of his order, whereupon Judge Wickham addressed a note to Mr. Foulon, declined to give any advice, or to take any action until the receiver had reported upon the petition of Mary Deatherage which had been referred to him, and leaving to Mr. Foulon's "own good judgment the propriety of taking depositions on a petition which has been acted on by the Court and referred to its Receiver."

At 1:30 Mr. Bowman, Mr. Woodward and his attorney, Mr. Smith, appeared here to argue the matter of Woedward's commitment. The note of Judge Wickham was shown to them and they argued the question of the committment, Mr. Bowman contending that there was not a pending suit. While Mr. Bowman was replying to the argument of Mr. Smith he was interrupted by the notary who suggested that if the parties could agree sufficiently to permit it I should prefer that the question be passed upon by the Court, and that the best way to secure that, would be for Mr. Foulon to commit Mr. Woodward to-morrow morning, which would be served upon him at about the time of the opening of court, in the mean time a writ of habeas corpus might be prepared, and the question at issue between petitioners and witness be immediately brought before the court and settled. This proposition was acquiesced in, and Mr. Woodward will be committed to-morrow morning in accordance with the understanding between counsel.

The attachment of Judge Boyle will not be considered until to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Upon inquiro of the notary, Mr. Foulon, as to what his course would have been in the event that an amicable arrangement had not been entered into among the parties, he stated that eventually had he been pressed to the point, he certainly would not have made the commitment, nor in his opinion will the commitment hold in court.

He is in the difficult position of a man between two fires, as had he not committed Mr. Woodward, Bowman would have at once instituted mandamus proceedings against the notary, while in the other event Mr. Woodward would have a very good case against him.

To put the matter in a few words, Mr. Foulon has too much good sense to be made a cat's paw of in this suit, and he has very cleverly found a road out of the difficulty and shifted the responsibility where it belongs, on the court.

RUBBER WEATHER STRIPS,

Manufactured on Wood or Metal. Any one can apply them at a small cost. Only require to be fastened with brads. No holes to bore. Will fit on any door or window. For sale in any quantity by

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,
GEO. B. THOMSON, Agent,
400 N. Fourth St.

Street Sprinkling.

At the first meeting of the incorporators of the "St. Louis Pipe Sprinkling Company," held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected as officers: President, Peter L. Foy; Vice President, J. Sibley White; Treasurer, Benjamin F. Webster, and Secretary, John S. Griffin.

CONSUMPTION of the lung tissue must steadily increase by the retention of the foul corruption. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promotes gentle expectoration and gives great relief to those suffering with Consumption.

A Broken Arm.

Katie Thomas, colored, had her left arm broken yesterday while picking coal at the foot of Benton street, by being knocked off of a flat car by engine No. 9 of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. R., backing against it.

HEALTH—The poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss—is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

MONEY.

The closing of the New York Stock Exchange, in consequence of the election in that State, resulted of course in a total cessation of all deals in securities here. We learned of no disposition to trade in local securities.

Business with banks was active all through. Loans were in brisk demand and money still at 8@10 per cent on call. There was less doing in grain paper, but otherwise business was active.

New York exchange was nominal, but without any change of consequence. We quote rates between banks at ¼@1-5c discount. Customers are charged ¼@3-10c.

Currency was in steady demand on cotton account, with moderate orders from the West.

The following quotations are furnished the POST DISPATCH by L. A. Coquard, stock and bond broker, Third and Pine streets.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	When Payable.	Rate Int.	Coupons Due.	Selling.	Buying.
5-20s	1881	6 ℔c gold.	Jan. & July.	106¼	107
New 5s	1881	5 ℔c gold.	quarterly	102¾	103¼
New 4½s '76	1891	4½ ℔c g'd	quarterly	106¾	107¼
New 4s 1877	1907	4 ℔c gold	quarterly	102¼	102½

RAILROAD BONDS.

N. Mo. 1st m	'95	7 ℔c cur.	Jan. & July.	114	114¾
Mo. Pa. 1st m	'88	6 ℔c cur.	Feb. & Aug.	103	103¼
I. M. 1st m.		7 ℔c gold.	Feb. & Aug.	112	112¼
K. Pac. 1st m		6 ℔c gold.	Feb. & Aug.	118	119

MISSOURI SIXES.

Due 1882	102	Due 1888	105½
Due 1886	105	Due 1889	106
Due 1887	106		

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 6s, gold	106⅝@107⅛
City 6s, gold sterling bonds	106⅝@107⅛
City 6s, currency	106⅛@107⅛
City 6s water bonds	106 @107
County 6s, gold	105½@106⅛
County 7s, currency	106 @107

Interest to seller.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Land warrants, 160 acres	$155	$175
Land warrants, 120 acres	115	120
Land warrants, 80 acres	75	80
Land warrants, 40 acres	35	40

COIN AND EXCHANGE.

New Orleans Exchange, sight	.par 2.50

MONEY.

Bank discounts for 1st class paper	7 @ 9 ℔ cent.
Outside discounts for 1st class paper	1½@ 2½ ℔ cent.
Real estate securities	7 @10 ℔ cent.

CLEARINGS AT ST. LOUIS.

	Week end'g Oct. 29.	Week end'g Nov. 5.
Thursday	$3,844,841	$3,849,691
Friday	3,455,326	3,726,337
Saturday	3,792,281	3,870,231
Monday	4,068,852	5,248,767
Tuesday	4,249,556	5,128,288
Wednesday	3,721,066	
Total	$23,131,925	

COMMERCE.

Increase of Elevator Rates of Storage.

The following was posted this morning, and received a vast deal of severe criticism at the hands of members of the Exchange:

"From and after the 15th inst., and until further notice, the St. Louis, East St. Louis, Central, Advance and Venice elevators will charge 1½c per bu the first ten days on corn."

"Sacks received in cars with bulk grain will be charged as follows: Wheat, corn, rye and barley, 8c per sack. Oats 12c per sack. Other sacked articles according to weight."

Receipts and Withdrawals of Wheat.

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 7 A. M. TO-DAY.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
St. Louis	11,300	10,384
Central A. & B. & W.	7,600	20,753
E. St. Louis	10,780	2,131
Advance		
Venice	4,260	2,983
Total	33,940	36,251

Withdrawals of Grain at St. Louis.

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 7 A. M. TO-DAY. (Warehouses not included.)

	City.	R. R.	River.	Total.
Wheat, bu	18,680	17,571	......	36,251
Corn, bu	8,438	7,894	......	16,332
Oats, bu	5,881	......	......	5,881
Rye, bu	403	2,839	......	4,247
Barley, bu	480	......	......	480

Exports from the Principal U. S. Ports for Weeks Ended on the Dates Given.

	Nov. 1, 1879.	Oct. 25, 1879.	Nov. 2, 1878.
Flour, brls	140,796	174,306	101,611
Wheat, bu	2,956,935	3,589,306	1,674,472
Corn, bu	908,624	998,961	559,889
Oats, bu	2,030	5,032	48,170
Rye, bu	41,683	184,119	16,053
Barley, bu	10,220	4,695	......
Pork, brls	9,080	......	70,042
Lard, lbs	4,982,294	4,738,957	5,657,392
Meats, lbs	8,961,344	10,448,381	7,547,535

Grain in Store in St. Louis.

In the various Elevators named, at 7 a. m. to-day.

Elevators	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley
St. Louis	434,615	90,874	128,990	29,145	15,879
Central*	311,059	71,980	5,769	8,736	18,673
E. St. L.	384,460	2,134	788	......	......
Advance	118,330	......	12,050	......	......
Venice	184,208	11,822	52,692	1,759	......
Total	1432,672	176,810	199,289	39,640	34,552

Grain Inspections.

Wheat—2 cars No. 3 spring, 2 cars No. 3 Mediterranean, 4 cars No. 2 Mediterranean, 1 car No. 2 white winter, 18 cars No. 2 red winter, 24 cars No. 3 red winter, 6 cars No. 4 winter. Total—57 cars.

Corn—11 cars No. 2 white-mixed, 3 cars rejected white-mixed, 37 cars No. 2 mixed, 14 cars rejected. Total—65 cars.

Oats—3 cars No. 2, 1 car No. 2, white, 2 cars rejected. Total—6 cars.

Barley—1 car rejected spring. Total—1 car.

Rye—3 cars No. 2. Total—3 cars.

Comparative Closing Values of Leading Articles at 1 P. M.

	Yesterday.	To-day.
No. 2 red wheat, cash	121½	121
" " Nov	121¼	121
" " Dec	125¼	124
" " year	121¼	121
" " Jan	129¼	128¾
" " Feb	133⅞	132½
No. 3 red wheat, cash	112¼	112¼
No. 4 red wheat, cash	105	106¾
No. 2 spring, cash		
No. 2 Mediterranean	117½	118
No. 2 mixed corn, c'h	35¼	35¼@35⅜
" " Nov	35⅜	35¼
" " Dec	35⅜	35¼
" " year	35¼	35⅜
" " Jan	36	35⅜
" " Feb	36⅞	36¾ bid
" " Mar	38½ bid	37½ bid
" " May	40½ bid	40
Rejected corn, cash	33½ bid	33½ bid
No. 2 wh. mxd c. cash	37	35¾
" " new		34 bid
No. 2 oats, cash	26⅜	26⅛
" " Nov	26⅜ bid	26⅛ bid
" " Dec	26½	29⅛
" " year	26 bid	26⅛ bid
" " Jan	30 bid	30½ bid
" " May		34⅛ bid
Rejected oats, cash	25½	25⅛
No. 2 white oats	27 bid	30 bid
No. 2 rye, cash	70	69½ bid
" " Nov	74 bid	
" " Dec		
Rejected rye, cash	62½ bid	63 bid
Mess pork, cash	$10 25	$10 25
" " Dec		$10 05 bid
" " Jan	$10 32½	$10 27½
" " Feb		$10 35@10
D. S. shlds, 25-day	3 80	3⅞@⅞
D. S. cl'r ribs, 25-day	5.35	5⅜@⅜
" " Jan		4, 85 bid
" clear	5¾	5⅜@5⅞
Bacon shoulders, cash	4	4
" long clear, cash	7¼	7⅛@⅜
" clear rib, cash	7¼	7⅛@⅜
" clear, cash	7½	7⅜@⅜
Canvassed S. C. Hams	9½@10	9½@10
Tallow, prime country	5½@6	5½@6
Lard, prime steam	6¼	6.20 bid
" " Dec		6 35 asked
" " Jan.	6½ asked	6.35 bid

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The comparative values of grain to-day and a year ago are shown as follows:

	Nov. 4, 1879.	Same day. 1878.
No. 2 red wheat	$1 21	Ex'g'e. closed
No. 2 mixed corn	35¼	" "
No. 2 oats	26¼@26⅛	" "

MORNING BOARD—FUTURES.

The closing of the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Produce Exchange caused the cutting out of all telegrams from those points, as well as from Liverpool and Baltimore. The result showed itself in a very indifferent volume of trading and a vast amount of "monkey business." Betting on the elections, the discussion of hunting and fishing plans and all manner of practical jokes, filled in the major part of the day.

A vote was taken at the early call and it was decided to adjourn at one o'clock until to-morrow morning.

Wheat—Lower and dull. Operation indifferent. December opened at $1 25¼ and sold down to $1 24, closing weak; sales 105,000 bushels. Other sales were: 30,000 bu January at $1 30@1 28½c, 20,000 February at $1 33¼@1 32¼. Cash and November sold at $1 21, closing dull.

Corn—Lower and dull. Sales: cash at 35¼@35⅛c. Futures—65,000 November at 35¼@35⅛c; 40,000 December at 35⅜@35⅛c; 5,000 year at 35⅜@35¼c; 20,000 January at 35⅜@35⅛c; 5,000 May at 40c. February salable at 36¼c; March at 38c.

Oats—Cash sold at 26⅛@26¼c. Futures—30,000 December at 29¼@29c. November and year salable at 26¼c. January at 31c. May at 35¼c.

Rye—Nothing done.

MORNING BOARD—CASH.

Flour was dull and weak, with a decline in the two best grades, but the others unchanged. Buyers were firsh, as the demand was light, but as the supply was small buyers showed no pressure to sell. We quote the closing rates: Fine $4 20@4 40; superfine $4 50@4 75; x $4 80@5 00; xx $5 15@5 35; xxx $5 45@5 60; family $5 85@5 90; choice $5 90@6 05; fancy $6 15@6 60.

Wheat—Grades—In active consumptive demand. No. 2 red ½c lower, selling mainly at $1 21; No. 3 red opened lower, but improved afterward, closing ½c higher; No. 4 very scarce and wanted—order and milling buyers competing for it, price closing 2½c better; Mediterranean steady; no rejected offered—9@c bid on Call. Sample unchanged; very little offered (unusually small receipts); only a couple millers in market. Sales: Grades (this side and strictly fr. unless otherwise stated): No. 2 red, on late Call and after—1 car reg. at $1 20⅞; 27 cars (and 1 in E) at $1 21; No. 3 red—1 car at $1 11¾, 2 at $1 12; 13 mainly fr. reg. at $1 12¼, 2 fr. at $1 12½, 20 at $1 13; No. 4—6 cars yes. p.m. at $1 06, 2 reg. and in V. at $1 06½, 4 at $1 07, 2 at $1 08; Mediterranean—2 cars No. 2 at $1 17½, 1 do at $1 18; 3 cars No. 3 part reg. at $1 12⅞, 1 at $1 13; spring higher—2 cars No. 6 at 98c.

Grades—No. 2 sold early ⅛c better at 35⅛c, but closed steady at 35¼c—in active speculative demand at the closing rate; rejected sold steady at 31c (a couple of cars at 33½c); No. 2 white-mixed opened at 36c—miller bought freely at that, but later on prices broke down to 35⅞c, but at close firmer at 35½c—Order buyers in market at closing rate, ⅛c lower; rejected white mixed—1¼c lower at 34½c; no new or new white-mixed offered. Samples scarce. Sales: Grades—2 cars No 2 mixed fr (on early call at 35⅛c), 5,000 bu do reg. at 35⅛c, 10,000 bu do and 25 cars do reg. to fr. at 35⅛c, 2 cars rejected in C. at 33½c, 6 cars do in St. L. and C. at 31c, 10 cars No. 2 white-mixed in C. at 36c, 9 cars do this side at 35⅛c, 6 cars do reg. at 35⅜c, 1 cars rejected white-mixed at 34½c.

OATS—Grades in light offering—yet the demand was not pressing. No. 2 and rejected sold to local buyers at ⅛c decline on latter, steady for former; No. 2 white scarce, and 3c higher than yesterday's bid at 30c—taken by feeders. Sacked samples steady and in fair feeding demand, at 31@32c for prime to choice mixed. Sales: Grades—11 cars No. 2 fr. to st. fr. at St. L. at 26¼c, 7 cars rejected in St. L. at 25½c, 2 cars No. 2 white in St. L. at

PROVISIONS, etc.—Unsettled and easier. Principal demand running on D. S. meats, for which prices were very irregular, appended lowest rates nearest approaching actual values. Sales: Pork—120 brls in job lots at $10 25; orders—125 brls at $10 75. Lard—250 tcs prime steam offered at 6.30 with 6.15 bid; 175 tcs loose mainly on p. t.—part at 5.80 yes. p. m. Refined on orders, 7⅛c in tcs. Bacon—10 tcs s. c. hams p. t., 7 bf csks plain do at 8⅝c, 7 pkgs shoulders at 4@4¼c, 16 csks clear rib at 7⅛c; orders (17 pkgs)—shoulders 4⅜c, clear rib 7⅛c, short clear 8c, plain s. c. hams 9¾c. D. S. Meats—(20 to 30 days to salt)—25,000 lbs loose short clear 5½c part del., 80,000 lbs c'ribs and clear (yes. p. m.) at 5.40@5.55c, 50 bxs do at 5.60c, 7 bxs do at 5.65c, 6 bxs long clear at 5.60c, 9 bxs c'ribs at 5.40c. 20 bxs shoulders at 3.70@75c, 50 pkgs shoulders, c'ribs and clear p. t.; orders—3 cars loose short clear at 5⅜c, 40 bxs long clear and c'ribs at 5.65c; and 122 pkgs besides—shoulders 4c, long clear 5¾c; c'ribs 5⅜@⅝c, short clear 6c.

The Cotton Market.

Spots were steady and demand active, sales of 4,665 bales being made up to 2:30 p. m. As the New York Cotton Exchange was closed owing to the election, no reports were received from that market, nor from Liverpool.

QUOTATIONS.

	St. Louis.	New York.
Low ordinary	8⅞	—
Ordinary	9¼	—
Good ordinary	10	—
Low middling	10¼	—
Middling	10½	—
Good middling	10¾	—
Middling fair	11¼	—

STOCKS IN ST. LOUIS WAREHOUSE.

Stocks to-day, 41,400; same day last year, 35,234 bales.

ST. LOUIS GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

	Receipts, bales.	Shipments. bales.
To-day	4,110	4,516
Same day last year	2,311	1,655
Total for season to date	156,046	106,507
Same time last year	110,767	72,757

RAIL FREIGHTS ON COMPRESSED COTTON.

St. Louis to Boston, 64. Providence, 64. New York, 59. Philadelphia, 57 Baltimore, 56.

The Produce Market.

RYE FLOUR—Firmer at $5@5 15 for choice from first hands.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Irregular at $6 50@7 ℔ brl.

CORNMEAL—Easy at $2 20@2 25 del for city on orders.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1 09.

LEAD—Scarce and firm; soft Missouri in demand at $5.

HEMP—Scarce and firm. Undressed $115@130; dressed at $140@160; hackled tow $75@80; break tow $50@60; shorts $130@150.

BALINGSTUFF—Bagging firm; demand active; jobbing rates based on 11c for 2-lb jute—(small orders ¼@½c higher); 2-lb flax 9½c. Hemp twine 11½@12c. Iron cotton ties $2 25@2 75 ℔ bdl—discounts on quantities.

WOOL—In demand and firm. Tub-washed—medium 46@47c; dingy 43@44c; low 39@41c; Unwashed—medium 28@31c; lamb 27@28c, coarse 26@27c; fine 21@23c; Texas 28@31c. Burry, black and cotted 3 to 10c ℔ lb less—Southern burry worth 10@13c.

HIDES—Steady, with a good demand. Green salt 9¼@½c for No. 1 and 8c for damaged; dry flint 19c—damaged 15½c; dry salt 14½c.

FEATHERS—In good receipt and steady at 50c for prime live geese; No. 2 do at 45@48c; mixed 10c to 40c; tare 3@10 ℔ cent.

BEESWAX—In demand at 21c for prime.

DEER SKINS—Firm at 40c for dry summer.

GRASS SEEDS—Clover at $5 10@5 15; timothy at $2 30@2 35; red top dull at 40@45c.

WHITE BEANS—Prime to choice country sell at $1 35@1 50; fair $1 20@1 30; poor to common $1@1 10; Eastern hand-picked $1 75@1 80.

SAUERKRAUT—Firm. City jobbing at $6@6 25 ℔ brl and $3@3 25 ℔ half brl. Country worth $3 50@3 75 ℔ brl.

CASTOR BEANS—Steady at $1.

FLAXSEED—Firm at $1 21 for prime.

HEMP SEED—Steady at $1 40 for prime.

SORGHUM—Nominal at 20@25c for good.

PECANS—Dull at 6@7c for Western.

CHESTNUTS—Selling at 4@5c ℔ lb.

HAZEL NUTS—New salable at 1¾@2c per lb.

BROOM CORN—In demand and firm. Crooked and common at 2⅜@2⅞c; medium at 3@3¼c, prime at 3½c, choice and and extra do at 3¾@4c.

POP-CORN—Plenty and dull at 1@1½c ℔ lb.

CIDER—Choice hard slow at $4 50@5; all else salable only to vinegar factories at $3@3 50.

DRIED GREEN PEAS—Jobbing at $1 75@1 85 for choice.

HONEY—Choice comb scarce, worth 14@16c, medium 10@13c, extracted dull at 10@12c.

HOPS—From store: New York '79s 48@50c. Wis. do 42@45c, old N. Y. 20@22c.

BUTTER—The offerings were again light and the demand good and feeling firm. To-morrow or next day an advance will certainly occur, as local dealers must have butter. There was a good shipping demand for June and July stock at better prices, with free movement. We quote: Choice yellow dairy 25@26c; fancy selections 27@28c; choice creamery 30@32c; fancy selections 33c, and occasionally 34c; medium grades 14@18c; low grades 9@12c; lower grades and grease butter 5@6c; country 9@22c per lb as in quality. Sales, 40 tubs "off" creamery 29c; 600 tubs June 18c; 300 tubs July 22½c. Roll—Receipts more liberal, but the demand was good at 10@15c for common to fair and 20@25c for choice to fancy.

EGGS—Fresh stock in good demand at 16c; off lots 2@3c ℔ dozen lower and dull.

POULTRY—Live—No improvement to note, with large offerings and a very light inquiry: chickens quotable (old and young) at $1@1 25 for small to medium and $1 50@1 75 for choice to fancy. The above quotations are entirely nominal, not enough doing to give a reliable range. Turkeys were in good demand at $1@3 as in size and condition; ducks quiet at $1 25@1 75 for fair to choice; geese $3@5 for common to choice. Dressed—Quiet and easier, although the offerings were light, but the demand was limited, as is always the case the first part of the week. Fair to choice turkeys brought 10@12½c ℔ lb. Chickens—small to fair $1 25@1 50; choice to fancy $1 75@2. No geese or ducks offering.

GAME—Market pretty well stocked with all kinds of game (except quail and grouse) but the demand was good both from local buyers and shippers and the tone was healthy. Sales were: Quail (selected) $1 75@2; small to fair 50c@$1 25 as in size and condition; Grouse (selected undrawn) $5; drawn $4 50; Snipe $1@1 25; Plover 60@75c; Wild Turkey 6@7c ℔ lb (feathered); Wild Pigeons (feathered) 60c; live $1 50@1 75; tame (live) at $1 25@1 50; Mallard Duck $2 00@2 25, young Wood and Teal $1 50@1 75; Wood Cock $5; large Rabbits $1 50@1 75; small 50@$1 as in size; Jack Rabbits $3; Squirrel $1 ℔ doz; 'Possum 5@10c apiece as in size; Deer—carcasses—choice smooth fat doe 6; thin doe and good to choice bucks 4½@5; Saddles—salted 8c; fresh 9@10.

Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

CRANBERRIES—Wild $5 50@6; cultivated $7@8 ℔ brl.

HORSERADISH—Steady at $1 25@1 50 ℔ brl in shipping order.

CAULIFLOWER—Choice Northern in fair demand at $2 50@2 75 ℔ doz.

SWEET POTATOES—We quote (packed on orders): Nansemond $1 75, Bermuda $1 40@1 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet. Apples—dark 4½@5c, bright to choice 8½@9c. Peaches—new mixed 7¾@8c, halves 8½@9c.

LOUISIANA ORANGES—Plenty and dull. Sales of sound repacked at $3@5 ℔ brl.

LEMONS—Sound Malaga sell at $5 50@6 ℔ box on orders.

GRAPES—Large offerings of held over stock and liberal arrivals this morning; demand very light and market nominal at 5c per lb. for choice sound Catawbas and Concords; Isabella and Ives' seedling unsalable.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT—We quote plums in 20-lb boxes $1 75@2; quinces $2 25@2 50; pears $3; Muscats $5; Tokay $6 ℔ case.

QUINCES—Quiet and unchanged at $5 25@5 50 ℔ brl for choice smooth.

APPLES—Receipts 1,635 brls. Market steady and unchanged on all offerings; small and common stock, however, was very slow, while the large and highly colored fruit was active. Sales: 30 brls winesaps $1 90 from store; 2 cars good mixed E trk. $1 60@1 70; 20 brls inferior Ben Davis $1 50; 10 fair at $1 90; 220 brls genetings at $1 50 on Levee; 140 brls good mixed at $1 60; 98 brls winesaps at same; 52 brls genetings and willow twigs (same car) at same price, all on E trk.

CABBAGE—Easier at $2@2 25 ℔ crate for choice homegrown in shipping order.

LIVE STOCK.

Comparative receipts and shipments for the 48 hours ending to-day, and the same day in 1878:

	Receipts. 1879.	Receipts. 1878.	Shipments. 1879.	Shipments. 1878.
Cattle	1,315	....	395	....
Hogs	7,408	....	3,807	....
Sheep	658	....	3	....

CATTLE—Good butcher cattle in steady demand and the moderate supply was worked off early in the day at strong prices. Several speculators and the buyers of the canning companies were out in force and wanted a goodly supply of grass native and Texans and were disappointed at the small offerings. A couple of Eastern shippers were looking around but did not want shipping cattle very bad, as the reports from New York were unfavorable. However, the few shipping cattle offered sold readily and brought as high prices as in Chicago. Feeding steers in demand and scarce. For range in prices see the sales given below. Yesterday afternoon there was a fair degree of activity, but which was confined altogether to mixed buchers' stuff, and prices paid ranged at $2 10@4 65 per 100 lbs. Milch cows with calves dull. Ruling quotations slow.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
16	native steers	1,299	$4 40
18	native steers	1,251	3 80
17	native steers	1,178	3 65
17	native cows and heifers	961	2 87½
14	Indian steers	819	2 80

HOGS—Prices were a little stiffer this forenoon—say a nickel higher on all grades. Offerings moderate, about 150 car loads, the bulk of which again consisted of good corn-fed hogs. Packers and shippers operated with considerable freedom and paid from $3 45@3 60 for mixed packing and $3 35@3 45 for Yorkers and Baltimores. By noon the bulk of the supply had changed hands at the above range. Values steady at $3 35@3 45 for Yorkers and Baltimores; $3 45@3 55 for fair mixed packing; $3 55@3 60 for good ditto, and $3 55@3 65 for butcher and select.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
82	194	$3 50	44	271	$3 60
81	180	3 50	10	243	3 45
70	166	3 37½	60	193	3 40
103	171	3 40	27	186	3 40
61	258	3 50	63	205	3 47½
17	268	3 45	70	240	3 40
57	239	3 50	96	176	3 30

SHEEP—Offerings continue scant, which utterly precludes buyers from entering the market. The few offered sold at sight. All grades in demand. Lambs scarce and wanted. Values firm.

We quote: $2 60@3 00 for common to medium muttons, $3 10@3 50 for fair to good and $3 60@3 75 for choice. Extra heavy and prime shipping sheep $4 00@4 25 per 100 lbs. Lambs $1@2 50 per head. Texan sheep $2 25@3 per head.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
205	native sheep	91	$2 00
76	native sheep	100	3 25

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—Flour—quiet and firmer; xxx $6@6 25; family $6 25@6 50; receipts 4,660. Corn easy; mixed 62c; white 65c; yellow 63c. Oats weak at 38@39c. Hay quiet; choice $22; prime $18. Bran dull at 70@75c. Cornmeal scarce and firm at $2 65@2 75.

CHICAGO, November 4.—On curbstone wheat sold about 1c lower, $1 14½ being bid for December. Corn was ⅛c lower, 42⅛c for May. Provisions steady.

CHICAGO, November 4.—Hogs: Receipts 31,000; active and firm; 5@10c higher. Cattle: Receipts 4,000; shipping nominal, weak. Others slow and unchanged.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

BELLE ST. LOUIS put out 600 bales.

RED CLOUD, detained, left to-day for St. Paul.

COL. DAVIDSON got home to St. Louis this morning.

DUBUQUE, IA., November 3.—T. J. Buford: Receive no more freight for above Dubuque, and notify the Josie. E. M. DICKEY.

THE Dacotah started south from Herculaneum last evening, having been released by the Belle, and is entirely uninjured.

STEAMER ARKANSAS put off 7,000 packages above, brought here two barges, and the three hulls were loaded full. The Kendall brought 332 head of stock and Capt. James Best.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES, 1: BAYOU SARA, November 1.—Down: Cherokee, at 10:30 a. m., with 1,800 bales of cotton, 2,500 sacks oil cake, 500 barrels oil, 2,000 sacks cotton seed.

River Telegrams.

LOUISVILLE, November 4.—River falling slowly, with two feet eleven inches in canal, and eleven inches on falls. Business dull. Weather clear and cold, froze hard last night, fog heavy this morning, now clearing off, packets all detained by the fog. Arrivals and departures: John S. Bransford for Henderson, Shields for Concordia, Hope for Coast. The ferry Shallcross, in attempting to cross the river this morning in the fog, ran aground on the rocks below the point at Jeffersonville. She was pulled off at 11 a. m. by the Sherley.

EVANSVILLE, November 4.—Clear and cold; wind northwest down to southwest and south; mercury 24 to 35; barometer above 29½ and rising; river stationary with one and six tenths feet on gauge. Port list: Hattie Nowland, Cincinnati to Vicksburg, 8 p. m. She left at 4 a. m.; she did little here.

CAIRO, ILL., November 4.—Arrived: Hickory, St. Louis, 8 p. m.; Future City, New Orleans, 1 a. m.; City of Yazoo, Louisville, 4; Laura Davis, Louisville, 9. Departed: Future City, Grand Tower, 11 a. m. Clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 4.—River falling. Departed—Jno. A. Scudder, New Orleans; Clinton, St. Louis. Ice ¼ inch thick formed this morning.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—No arrivals or departures. River three feet and falling slowly. Fair and cold; heavy fog all morning.

PITTSBURG, November 4.—River 7 inches and stationary. Weather clear and cool.

REMOVALS.

MRS. R. STOUT (FROM PARIS), FRENCH CORsets made to order, has removed to 112 North Fourteenth street.

Early

In the Season we bought very Heavily of all kinds of Dry Goods, Believing prices would be Higher. We can therefore Afford to and DO SELL Goods for LESS PRICES than Some Merchants had to pay for the Goods, and who must now ask their Customers the Great Advance in Price, which We do not. Remember, Our Prices are Old Prices, Same as a Year ago. No Higher Prices asked for Anything.

H. D. Mann & Co
417 and 419 N. Fourth St.,

SILVER PLATED

Casters, Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Etc., Quadruple Plated on Nickel Silver, and Hard White Metal retailed at the lowest

Wholesale Cash Prices.

Old Ware replated and repaired. Jewelry Gold Plated. Extra Cruets for Casters. Special discount to hotels. E. M. WADSWORTH & CO., Manufactures of Silver Plated Ware, 612 Olive st.

Free of Charge.—All advertisements under the head of "Wanted," not exceeding five lines and not of a business nature, will be inserted free.

PERSONAL.

1000 Bill Heads, $1; business cards $1 per 1,000. Tanner & Bro., 414 N. Third st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of suitings now shown by F. D. THOMPSON, Merchant Tailor, 20° 623 Olive street.

AT GRAY'S Book and Periodical Stores, 308 and 709 Olive street, full lines box papers, school books, steel pens, inks, etc., etc.

A. B. PEARSON & CO., Manufacturers of Pearson's Patent Scales and Beams, 409 and 411 Morgan.

ALL Premiums offered by Fair Association for Corsets received by Mrs. L. Kessler, 915 Olive street. 10

BALTIMORE and Barstow's Fire-place Heaters, $55; kitchen ranges, $15 to $50. DANA & CO., 115 and 117 Washington avenue.

CLARA! The hope of reunion spurs Charley to effort at the mountains. The ecstacy of meeting thee is only equaled by the excellence of his Keevil hat from Fourth near Pine—207. 27

CAST-OFF clothing bought by calling or addressing M. B. Barnett, 302 Locust street.

DRY KINDLING. Three-eights of a cord delivered, $2. Postal. L. A. CONVERSE.

FRIENDS! Please take notice. Frederick W. Gerike, collector for Bailey Bros. since 1875, is now with John L. Stange, agent for the celebrated "Stewart Sewing Machines."

GENTLEMEN, go to 1428 Franklin avenue to have your clothes dyed, cleaned and renovated.

GET your Bath and Flesh Brushes of Laitner Bros., No. 8 S. Fifth street. We have the largest assortment of brushes of all kinds in the city, for the least money.

GENTLEMEN! Save three dollars by getting your shoes made to measure at HENSON'S, 502 North Third street. Send for price list.

J. A. SEIBERT has reopened his photo gallery No. 415 Franklin ave., bet. Fourth & Fifth st.

LADY correspondents; object, well, who knows? Address W. H. Barnes, St. Louis, Mo., general delivery. 27

MRS. CHAS. VALLAT'S Steam and Chemical Dyeing and Scouring establishment, 702 Market street, is the oldest in this city (established 1850), and will give the best satisfaction in all its various branches. All orders promptly and conscientiously filled.

MORGENS, THE FANCY DYER, 118 North Sixth street, near Pine.

MONTER & BAHNSEN'S Piano Warerooms, Nos. 303 and 305 N. Twelfth st., 2d door from Olive st. Pianos for rent. 16

MRS. LANKTON, Indian Fortune Teller, 921 N. Seventh street (side entrance), St. Louis.

MRS. L. BARTLETT WHITE, the great St. Louis natural clairvoyant, trance, test and business medium, 1413 Morgan street.

NO IMPOSITION, but a reliable astrologer, clairvoyant and palmist, Mrs. Dr. Tracy, of New York, can be consulted at her parlors, 105 N. Eighth street, from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.; tells full names, of losses and gains, business affairs and marriages; also possesses an infallible art to unite the separated, and cause speedy marriages; satisfaction given or money refunded; fee, 50 cents to $2; no gentlemen.

NICHOLAS ZINK, 511 Chestnut street, is the only cheap tailor in fine custom work. A perfect fit guaranteed. Give him a call.

PERSONAL—H. S. Chase, Dentist, has removed to 2822 Washington avenue. 1

PERSONAL—Chronic and private diseases speedily cured. Dr. H. Schwartz, 521 Pine, bet. 5th & 6th.

PERSONAL—Calf shoes $3 50, to measure, at Jno. Lottrop's, 614 N. Fourth street.

REMEMBER the Winter Garden Restaurant is now open. Is first class still. Baltimore oysters 25c per dozen; N. Y. counts 35c per doz. 6

THE Great Five Dollar English Walking Shoes for $3 50; warranted sewed. R. Robinson, 718 Olive.

W. L. B.—Write home for your valise and winter clothing. 3

$50,000 TO ANY PERSON who will equal the Doctor in his profession. He is thoroughly acquainted with the Egyptian, Arabian, Persian Astrological readings, and mysteries of the Hindoo philosophers; successful reader of the planets and stars and astrological hieroglyphics. To all in business his advice is invaluable; can foretell with the greatest certainty the results of all commercial and business transactions. He removes all family troubles, such as unfaithfulness, excessive drinking, etc.; gives good luck through life. His powers of sympathy are unequaled, and tells your very thoughts; guides the single to a happy marriage, and has the means of securing a speedy marriage—which can be tested and proved by thousands who daily and eagerly visit him. He is the most renowned and natural Clairvoyant, gifted with extraordinary powers from birth; telling events from the cradle to the grave. All diseases of the eye, ear, throat, lungs, liver, stomach, kidneys, sexual or nervous diseases, or deformities, treated with the greatest success. Send five stamps for Marriage Guide. Dr. A., 910 North Tenth street, between Franklin ave. and Wash.

FOR RENT.

2 CONNECTING ROOMS, with hall-room, on third floor of No. 2323 Olive street. Private family; modern conv.; $12 50 per month. References required. 22

1129 PINE—Front parlor, furnished, $10; third story front, $9. 30°

1402 CHESTNUT STREET—To rent, comfortably furnished front room, third floor; $6 per month. 30

1611 WASHINGTON AVENUE—Large 2d-story front rooms, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated. 1

2325 FRANKLIN AVENUE. One large room, $4 per month. All conveniences. 23.*

2329 CHESTNUT street, suite of two fine, large, connecting rooms, second story front; also one detached room; southern exposure, all modern improvements, neighborhood unexceptionable, small family, best of references. 1°

2611 Olive street—A handsomely furnished room alone, or rooms en suite. 30

2619 WASH STREET.—Six rooms, gas and water. Key next door east. $17. E. Mead, 513 N. Fourth st.

FINE furnished room for rent at 1222 Pine street. 25

FURNISHED room or rooms en suite; 2d story 2611 Olive st. 31

ELEGANT furnished rooms for parties without children, with board if desired. Every convenience. Address M. B., this office. 18

FOR RENT, Sale, Lease or Exchange—Stores, dwellings and building lots in various parts of the city, and money to loan on city property. Apply to John Maguire, Real Estate Agent, 519 Walnut street.

ROOMS—Front and rear, second story—furnished or unfurnished—1010 Pine street. 30.

RELIABLE party to rent furnished room or office, 703 Washington avenue. 1

TWO connecting rooms with hall room on third floor of No. 1418 Papin street. Private family, modern conveniences, near Union Depot; $8 per month. 1

TWO ROOMS for rent, one furnished and one unfurnished, or both furnished if desired, with or without board; can have the comforts of a home; no children in the house, and I am alone; can accommodate four gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives at 1911 North Ninth street. 30

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Large red Irish setter "Scot." Last seen near corner Washington avenue and Tenth street, this morning. Name of owner on the collar. The finder will be rewarded upon returning him to Capt. H. Ernst, 2822 Locust street. 30

LOST—By Thomas P. Vance, postal clerk on the Vandalia Road, $66 in bills, just as received of paymaster. Liberal reward to finder by leaving the same at the Post-office, care Mr. Bennett, Assistant Postmaster. 31

LOST—A locket with white onyx on one side and black on the other. Also a keystone of white onyx—with gold mounting. They were lost from my watch chain together with a ring connecting both. The party returning them to the owner at No. 904 North Fifth street will be rewarded. 4

LOST—A locket of red and black onyx bound with gold, cut, with the initials J. B. in crest. A liberal reward will be given by returning to Restaurant Porcher, cor. Ninth and Olive streets. 28

SKINNER & CO., 503 N. Fourth, and 516 Olive Streets, Sole Manufacturers.

None genuine without this trade-mark. Any infringement will be prosecuted. SKINNER & CO., 503 N. Fourth and 516 Olive streets.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—Office Hope Mining Company, St. Louis, November 1st, 1879. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of thirteen (13) directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of Exchange Bank, No. 321 North Third street, St. Louis, on Monday, November 10, 1879. Polls open from 12 m. to 3 p. m.

The books for transfer of stock will be closed from November 1st to 12th inclusive.

JNO. T. FIELD, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A rare chance—L. Orynski's pharmacy in Hannibal, Mo.; population 15,000; city growing and improving rapidly. Doing the best business in the city. About 49,000 prescriptions on file. Clean stock and nice fixtures. No paints, oils or heavy goods. Refer to Messrs. Meyer Bros. & Co., druggists, St. Louis, Mo.; Address L. Orynski, Hannibal, Mo. 1

AUCTIONS.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

There will be sold, on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, on levee, at the Kountz Line wharfboat, foot of Elm street, order of Underwriters for account of whom it may concern, cargo steamer Katie P. Kountz, consisting in part of
1,000 brls flour.
80 sks corn meal.
50 sks flour.
44 sks oats.
170 sks bran, etc., etc.
Terms cash.

JAS. BARNARD, Agent.

Thousands

Of those Cheap Flannels and Blankets selling. Such bargains are not often seen. Early purchases enable us to Sell at OLD Prices, and we propose to do it so long as present stock holds out.

H. D. Mann & Co
417 and 419 N. Fourth St.

WANTED SITUATIONS—MALES.

ANYTHING to do; will work hard; will acquainted in the city; speaks German; by a married man. Address Edmund, this office. 21

AN ACTIVE, middle aged, single man, (English) wants a situation as porter, or would work in private house cheap for the winter. W. A., Schaffer's Restaurant, 10 North Third street. 30

BOOK-KEEPER of fifteen years' experience is desirous of employment of some kind; steady habits; nominal salary; satisfactory references given. Address J. S. C., this office. 21

BY a young married man, sit. as clerk or porter, or any kind of honest employment; will work for small wages. Address X Y Z, this office. 3

EMPLOYMENT in any capacity, by a young man. Is a good penman; has a wife and child to support. Can give best of reference. W. A. S., this office. 25

FIRST-CLASS tailor who understands cutting wishes a situation as cutter. Address J. R., this office. 29

FIRST-CLASS barkeeper desires a permanent situation either in the city or elsewhere; can come well recommended; speaks both English and German, and is of sober and steady habits. Please address "Brooks," care Gregory's Winter Garden, St. Louis, Mo. 1

ORPHAN boy of thirteen years would like to get a situation in some family; is willing to do anything. Please address P. B., this office. 21

SITUATION as book-keeper or office clerk; ten years' experience. Will work for small salary. Address H. S., this office. 21

SITUATION by a first-class driver who understands the care of horses; references given; no objection to country. Inquire of C. T. Connell, 1525 Lucas avenue. 21

SITUATION by a young man in an office where he can make $5 or $6 a week. Best of references furnished. Address W. S. B., this office. 22

SITUATION wanted by a youth of eighteen, a fair, rapid penman and accountant to do anything. Can give city reference. Ad. Florence, this office. 22

SITUATION for a young man as book-keeper or bill clerk. Honest and reliable. C. K. Jones & Co., 2800 Wash av. 22

SITUATION by a boy of fifteen in store or office. Address R. G., this office. 21

SITUATION by a competent and reliable young man as salesman, porter, or driver for delivery wagon in retail grocery. First class references. Address Grocer, this office. 25

SITUATION as bookkeeper or bill clerk by a young man; very rapid and accurate in calculation; two years' experience; best of reference. Address Harry J., this office. 25

SITUATION wanted by a reliable young man as clerk, salesman or collector. Address A. Meyer, 111 Pine street. 25

SITUATION wanted by a man and wife—Americans; no children—employment of any kind, either in city or country. Address for two days, H. D., this office. 25

SITUATION wanted by a youth of nineteen to do anything at fair compensation. Writes a fair hand and is of strictly moral habits. Ad. Vincent, this office. 21

SITUATION by a young man, age 19, is honest and industrious, is willing to work for $5 a week. Would like to get in a lawyer's office. Address M. S. W., this office. 22

SITUATION wanted by an honest young man; writes a good hand, is correct at figures and can give best reference; will work for $5 per week. Add. Fig. this office. 22

SITUATION wanted by man and wife—Americans; no children—employment of any kind, either in city or country. Ad. for two days, H. D., this office. 21

SITUATION as porter in store or driver of wagon. Address J. G., this office. 24

SITUATION wanted by a young man of steady habits as bar-keeper. Experienced. Address F. S., 608 Walnut street. 27

SITUATION by a sober and steady man; understands the care and driving of horses; reference given; no objection to country. Addres C. W. Conner, 1134 Olive street. 31

SITUATION by a young man in some wholesale house, ten years' experience; best reference. Address J. S. W., 7 Market street. 27

SITUATION as engineer, well posted in heating apparatus. A. P. Southard, care D. Pator & Co. 30

SITUATION as barkeeper, by a young man; can give security; speaks German. Address Walnut, this office. 1

SITUATION by a first-class pressman. Address H. G. Gault, this office. 1

SITUATION in some private family to take care of a pair of horses and drive, also make myself generally useful. Address L. C., this office. 1

SITUATION at anything, with good recommendations. Ad J. D., at this office, by 10 o'clock to-morrow. 3

SITUATION with a first-class cook to learn the balance of the trade. Please answer to this office. Address S. H. 4

SITUATION in law or real estate office; am acquainted in Missouri lands; have references. M. P. M., this office. 4

TEACHING. A young man knowing German and French well desires to teach children or adults for board or lodging. A. Werner, Post-office, St. Louis. 4

WORK, by a strong young man. Have driver's and porter's experience. Address "H.," this office. 29

WORK in a hardware store by a good man who can bring some customers. Kinsley Mathews, St. Louis P. O. 22

WANTED employment; copying or any office work; will work for very low figure. C. F. L., care of C. Schroeder, Fourth and Market, St. Louis. 30

YOUNG MAN wants a situation as book-keeper, clerk or porter; will work for low wages. Add. Earnest, this office, for three days. 29

YOUNG MAN of 10 years' experience wants employment at upholstery. Address W., this office. 30

YOUNG man wants a situation as private watchman. Satisfaction given within ten hours if necessary. J. L. D., 723 S. Seventh st. 22

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

A FEW LADY CANVASSERS on part salary and commission. American Sewing-machine Co., No. 10 North Sixth street.

TWO or three first-class lady canvassers on new serial works, published by D. Appleton & Co. Apply at the office, 320 North Third street, up stairs. 27

BOARDING.

ONE or two families can be accommodated with room and board by addressing Mrs. Belt at Kirkwood, or apply at 614 Pine street for information. 25

Everybody

Asks an ADVANCE in prices of Silks, except Ourselves. WE BOUGHT Early, before prices were advanced; consequently we CAN and WILL sell at OLD PRICES, FULLY 10 Per Cent under others. Purchasers should Remember this fact, and SAVE money by buying of us.

H. D. Mann & Co
417 and 419 N. Fourth St.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

A BOY wanted to set type. Rosenfield, Wolfner & Co., 20 North Fourth. 3

A GOOD collector and a canvasser wanted. Ad. C., this office. 3

EXPERIENCED cash-boys wanted, with recommendations. E. B. Eckstein & Co., 317 North Fourth street. 1

FOUR experienced city subscription canvassers. Apply at this office from 10 to 12. 15

FIRST-CLASS canvassers to take orders for new serial works, published by D. Appleton & Co. Apply at office, 320 N. Third street, up stairs. 3

GOOD wages and permanent employment to three or four good business men of the right stamp. A. L., this office. 30

TWO live men to take orders for first-class serial works, published by D. Appleton & Co. Apply at the office, 320 North Third street, up stairs. 27

TWO first-class salesmen to take orders; don't apply unless you mean business and know how to work. Address A. W. B., this office. 27

TEN cleanly, sprightly boys, with written recommendations for integrity, at 710 Olive street, room No. 1.

TWO job carpenters wanted. Apply at No. 304 South Eighth street.

WANTED — AGENTS — Every style Chromo, cheap. Samples catalogue free. American Art Co., 2102 Olive.

YOUNG man to work in railroad office; must be a good penman. Address in handwriting, R. R., this office. 1

WANTED SITUATIONS—FEMALES.

EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS desires the washing of a first-class restaurant or saloon; also two or three gents' washing. Address Mrs. B., No. 116 South Twentieth street, up stairs. 1

LADY would like to take plain sewing home and children's dresses on very reasonable terms. Address J. M. 2. 1

MOTHER, daughter and son would like to engage with some one to go to Colorado to superintend a boarding house and assist with dining room. Apply to 816 North Sixteenth street. 1

SITUATION in some kitchen with a first-class cook; understand a little of cooking myself. Address N. H., this office.

SITUATION by a good girl to do general housework. Call on Maggie Maguire, 918 North Eleventh street. 27

THOROUGH family seamstress and tailoress wants permanent work in family; charges, $7 per week. Address one week, this office, L. 30

WASHING to take home, or would go out by the day. 1608 Wash street. 3

WOMAN, with a child, wishes a situation as housekeeper; understands milking; willing to work; country preferred. Apply at Presbyterian Home for one week, Sixteenth and Market. 29

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

10 ACRE farm, pleasantly situated, with good farm house, barn and outbuildings, in good order, ¼ mile from Vineland Station, I. M. R. R.; will be sold very low for cash, or will exchange for unimproved city property. V. T. Cole, this office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—1,100 acres, stock and grain farm, situated on the waters of Hickory Creek, in Denton county, Texas. The above is well improved, and has 500 acres in a high state of cultivation. Has five tenant houses, a good barn, residence of eight rooms, plenty of good water and an extensive stock range. With the farm are 500 head of improved cattle. The above would be sold on easy terms. Address T. W. Abney, Abney's farm, Denton county, Texas.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

4 SHAW, 1112 Wash street—Hundreds of 2d-hand stoves of every description; old stoves taken in exchange; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. N. B.—Goods delivered in plain wagons.

$10 will buy a large size Buckeye cider press. Apply to Oliver Quinette, 511 Pine street, room 4. 22

BOOKS—New and second-hand, and stationery, at McIntyre's, 614½ Olive street. 16

FOR SALE.—A first-class bakery, at 1010 Franklin avenue, for one hundred and fifty dollars cash, on account of the owner leaving the city. 1*

HAVING no further use for it, I will sell a fine 7 octave piano, in good order and good tone, for $150, which an examination will show is very cheap. Address J. M. K., this office. 25

FOR SALE—HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Chestnut sorrel horse, good traveler, kind and gentle. Must be sold next week at Stahl's stables Olive street and Garrison avenue. 1*

FOR SALE—Team of horses, double harness, and delivery wagon. Call at Western House, Seventeenth and Franklin ave.

EDUCATIONAL.

AN instructor of experience is open for an engagement in some private family, in city or country. Adress B. D., this office.

JOHNSON'S Commercial College, 210 and 212 N. Third street, open day and night. Send for circulars. 17

MOUND CITY Commercial College, 210 and 212 N. 4th street. Est. 1859. T. A. Rice, A. M., LL. B., Pres't. 24

MUSICAL.

FOR bargains in Upright and Square Pianos go to MONTER & BAHNSEN'S Piano Warerooms, Nos. 303, 305, North Twelfth street, 2d door from Olive street. 16

YOUNG lady wishes scholars to give piano lessons. 25 cents a lesson. Address G. M. 15

PROFESSIONAL.

ST. LOUIS Eye and Ear Institute, 723 Chestnut street. Dr. A. D. Williams, surgeon in charge.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

A FURNISHED room wanted within ten blocks of the Court-house. No questions. Address W. H. S., this office.

A NICE chamber set wanted, consisting of bed with spring mattress, dressing case and washstand—for the winter—will take the best of care of same and pay what they are worth. References given. Address "Pay," this office. 25

ABOUT twelve yards of old carpet wanted. Drop postal to R. Whiten, No. 2611 West Eighteenth street. 29

BY a lady engaged in drawing during the day, a furnished room in a respectable and private family only; the room must contain a stove and be quietly situated. Terms not to exceed $5 or $6 per month. Address Teacher, care of A. Glitky, Post Office.

FURNISHED room, with board; must be between Sixth and Tenth, Market and Washington ave. A private family preferred. Address, with name and terms, by the week and month, "I," this office. 23

SOME one to adopt a boy, one and a half years old. Enquire at No. 1411 N. Eighth St., in rear.

WANTED to trade—Good land in Oregon County, Mo., on Eleven Points River, for a portable engine. Would take a good second-hand engine. Address Evans & Person, Alton, Mo. 1

WANTED.—To borrow money on a life policy drawn up by the Covenant Mutual—is nonforfeiting. Address for one week, A, this office.

WANTED.—A good second-hand Brussels carpet for a room seventeen feet square; also easy chair, table and stove. Address Carpet, this office. 30

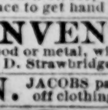
WANTED—Board for self, wife and young baby; two rooms, Stoddard Addition; will pay a good price for a comfortable, pleasant home; give location and terms. J. M. K., this office. 25

ALL SORTS.

ATTENTION—J. W. Wallace, formerly of Brainard & Co., 12 S. Fifth street, has removed to 710 N. Fifth, with a good line of Lamp goods, Oils, &c., and will be pleased to have his friends call. 6*

ALL kinds of office desks for sale. Store and office fixtures; office railing made to order. 23* F. BOLLHAGEN, 711 Pine st.

BOOKS—Old and new, cheap at Townsend's 807 Washington av. Cash paid for State histories. 6



DRS. N. KENISON & SONS, Chiropodists. All troubles of the feet, corns, &c., relieved without pain in five minutes. Hours from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Rooms 623½ Olive street. Prices: Corns 25 cents each; nails 50 cents each.

Dr. Kenison, Sr., is still in St. Louis, and will give the people the benefit of his 40 years' experience. Dr. Flint is also with Drs. Kenison. 6*

IF YOU want a looking glass, a fine engraving, a cheap chromo or picture frame, go to No. 11 N. Seventh street; cheapest place in the city; only place to get hand mirrors at factory prices.

INVENTORS wanting patterns and models, either in wood or metal, with valuable suggestions, should call on D. Strawbridge, 912 North Sixth St.

N. JACOBS pays the highest price for gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address 308 Locust.

802 WASHINGTON AVE.—Washington Av. Dental Company. Best set of Gum Teeth, $8; large size Gold Fillings, $2; Extracting, 50 cents.

THIS WEEK AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE!

THE SOCIETY EVENT OF THE SEASON!

THE HAVERLY JUVENILE PINAFORE CO.,

AT

POPE'S THEATER, NINTH AND OLIVE STREETS

THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES INDORSE IT.

ANTHRACITE, AND Bituminous Coal,

Wholesale and Retail, at Bottom Prices. Also Dealers in Blossburg Coal, Etc.

DONK BROS. & CO.,

General Office, 211 Chestnut St.

Anthracite Coal.

Best Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, Indiana Block, Big Muddy, Lebanon, Ills., Pittsburg and Blossburg Coals.
JAS. J. SYLVESTER, Agt., 319 Olive Street.

GEO. N. LYNCH, UNDERTAKER!

Removed to **1008 Olive Street.**

Lehigh Valley Anthracite,

Big Muddy, Basin Block And Illinois COALS

LEWIS P. HARVEY & CO., 812 OLIVE STREET.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mulford & M'Kenzie, brokers, sell R. R. Tickets to all points at reduced rates. 512 Chestnut.

DR. E. C. CHASE, 922 Olive St., set of best teeth only $8.

FINE OLD HAND-MADE SOUR MASH WHISKIES, from one to eight years old, from the celebrated Anderson & Crow distilleries, for sale by gallon or cask, at James Pope's, 322 Olive.

ENGLISH ladies, since using Pozzoni's Complexion Powder, have much improved the toilet.

DR. E. C. CHASE, 922 Olive street, extracts from ten to twenty-five teeth every day without pain.

WHERE will we go? To C. Conrad & Co., of course, to see the beautiful flower decorations, bathe us in the Electric Light, and quaff the Budweiser. The Bottling Department in full operation until 11:30 o'clock p. m. Fresh Oysters and fine delicacies always on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

POPE'S THEATER.—A full auditorium greeted the reappearance of Haverly's Juvenile Pinafore Company last evening, and a hearty welcome was extended to them. The young operatic artists were in excellent voice and rendered Sullivan's popular opera with charming naivete and humor. The company has been well trained and drilled, and it is really astonishing what ability these diminutive people display. Some of them are possessed of remarkable dramatic power, especially Arthur Dunn, whose rendition of Dick Deadeye is a masterpiece of youthful precocity. Miss Jennie Dunn sings and acts sweetly as Josephine, and Frankie Bishop gives due prominence to the official bumptiousness of the Admiral. The Capt. Corcoran of Willie Newman is a dignified assumption. The Little Buttercup of Zoe Tuttle is very amusing. Haverly's Juvenile Pinafore is something unique in its way, and, however many doses, whether allopathic or homeopathic, one has taken of the "hardly ever" muse, the performance of the juveniles possesses a charm which gives it all the attractiveness of a novelty. Through the exertions of a few friends, it has been arranged that Tuesday night, 4th inst., is to be a full-dress society night. Certain circles of ladies and gentlemen have agreed to attend in full dress. Some parties have taken private boxes and others groups of seats, and it will undoubtedly be an event of great interest and importance. Those who want to spend a delightful evening, enjoy a first-class, thoroughly meritorious performance and make one of as fine an audience as ever graced a St. Louis entertainment should go to see Haverly's Juvenile "Pinafore" Company at Pope's New Theater on Tuesday evening.

OLYMPIC.—Mastodonic minstrelsy prevails on the boards of this theater. Haverly inaugurated this new style of agglomerated burnt cork talent, and it proved so successful that all the others had to follow suit, but the original Mastodons are so brim-full of mirthful melody that they need fear no competitors. The programme is a most varied and amusing one. The performers have all attained to eminence in their specialties. The songs, both comic and sentimental, and the "funny business," are all well done, and the audience heartily enjoy this monster aggregation of talent.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Herrmann, the magician, commenced his engagement here last evening to a large audience. His tricks and sleight of hand performances are really astonishing, and the spectators were on the qui vive the entire evening. There is such a finish, grace and ease about Herrmann's feats that render them almost doubly marvelous. He is also a good talker, and there is no flagging in his entertainment. Some of his tricks are quite new, and he produces the most startling illusions. The great decapitation feat held the audience in suspense until the curtain fell, when loud applause rewarded the wizard's efforts. As a prestidigitateur alone Herrmann is at present without a rival, and how the hand can so deceive the eye by the celerity of its movements remains a mystery to the public. Herrmann's performance is most entertaining throughout.

A GOOD PLAN.—THE MOST PROFITABLE way for dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits pro rata among the shareholders, according to the market. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount from $10 to $10,000 or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. LAWRENCE & CO., 57 Exchange Place, New York.

STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY.—The sale of seats commences on Thursday morning at the box office of the Grand Opera-house at 9 o'clock. The programme next week is as follows: Monday, "Il Trovatore;" Tuesday, "I Puritani;" Wednesday, "Mignon;" Thursday, "Norma;" Friday, "Martha;" Saturday matinee, "Mignon;" Saturday evening "Lucrezia Borgia."

THEATER COMIQUE.—Pat Rooney's New York Star Combination drew well last night. The variety olio is first-class, and outside of Pat Rooney the members of the company give a spicy entertainment. Rooney's new version of Pinafore is extravagant in the extreme, and his "White House" is the same old inimitable effort.

The Fourth District Captaincy.

The Board of Police Commissioners will receive a petition this afternoon, signed by a majority of the leading citizens of North St. Louis, asking for the appointment of Sergeant George W. Pierce to the vacant Captaincy of the Fourth Police District. The petition has been circulated for several days by prominent citizens, and the Board, it is rumored, will look upon it with favor. If the vacancy is not filled this week the matter will go over to the 1st of January.

RIVER NEWS.

ALEX. KENDALL for Louisiana at 4 this afternoon.

THE Henry C. Yaeger is getting in cargo fast for New Orleans and way landings.

FOR St. Paul to-morrow, Captain Sencerbox with the packet Arkansas, at noon.

FOR Keokuk this evening the commodious side-wheel packet Belle La Crosse.

THE good Diamond Jo steamer Josie, Capt. Hall, will leave to-morrow evening for St. Paul.

GREENVILLE, MISS., November 2.—Chouteau passed down this morning with 8,000 bales of cotton.

THE famous John D. Scully, Capt. Jim Kane, leaves for Cape Girardeau, Grand Tower, etc., this evening at 5.

CAPT. T. L. DAVIDSON'S fine low water steamer Centennial will leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening.

THE George W. Cheek came in yesterday morning from the lower coast with 278 bales of cotton and 557 sacks of seed.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE, Sunday: Capt. Ad Storm and Henry Lowe are both returning home on the James Howard, due from St. Louis to-day.

THE elegant Josie Harry is loading again for the south. See her advertisement in the proper column. Milt. and his Josie are great favorites.

THE Montana, from St. Louis to New Orleans, sailed by without giving us even a smile yesterday morning. She was the Big-Boat-Afraid-of-the-Sporad.

CAPT. KERRIGAN will back out the good steamer J. M. Kerr for the Upper Mississippi and Illinois at 4 this afternoon. She never relaxes or retires until the ice drives her away.

THE C. P. Chouteau, bound for New Orleans, received 4,000 bales of cotton at Helena and added at Delta and Friar's Point 1,500 bales. She will go into New Orleans with all she can swim under.

DAVENPORT, IA., November 3.—Up—C. K. Peck, Leclaire Belle and G. E. Wilson. River falling. Weather cold; thermometer 12 degrees above zero early this morning, but moderating this afternoon.

CINCINNATI Gazette, 3: Capt. Pres. Lodwick, one of our retired steamboatmen, was the first man to place regular packets in the Cincinnati and Evansville trade, the Louisville and Henderson trade and the St. Louis and Cape Girardeau trade. His record goes back to the thirties. Col. Frank Baker, of the Marine Journal, will go to St. Louis early this week, and thence South.

CHATTANOOGA Times, 1: We learned yesterday that the trustees of the C. S. Railroad have now under consideration the establishment of a regular line of steamers between this point and Decatur, their schedule to be so arranged as to make connection with the Cincinnati trains. Nothing has yet been definitely determined upon, but its final establishment is most assured. This will work an almost entire revolution in our river trade and increase the importance tenfold.

BISMARCK, Friday: The Big Horn passed Buford on the 27th bound for Poplar Creek. If she returns in time she will go below; if not she will winter here. The Key West went below on the 24th, the Josephine on the 25th, and the Rose Bud goes to-day. None of these boats are expected back this season. The Gen. Tompkins arrived Wednesday from Cow Island with nineteen bags of wool for the Benton line. She is now loading for below for Fanshawe & Co. The Government contract for up river points expired on the 20th, the Key West leaving on that day with the last of the freight contracted for by the Coulson line. There will probably not be more than four boats wintered on the Bismarck ways. The ways are in bad condition. The Benton will arrive to-day, having been up to Poplar Creek, where she exchanged her trip to the Butte, which steamer went through to Cow Island. She will leave that point November 2d with McGuire's engineering party. The boat is nosing up the river so late has given the engineers an opportunity of going good work in improving the Missouri in low water. If this trip is successful and the fact is demonstrated that boats can run as late as November, there will be no need of a railroad to Montana.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Calvin F. Barnes and John W. Bard are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: A lot in city block number 980, north on Wash street, being 16 feet in front or width and 49 feet and 9 inches in depth, being bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by the real estate of one Taylor, on the south by Wash street, and on the west by the real estate of one Allen; and I will on
FRIDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs. JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., November 4, 1879. 41

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Joshua Lowis and Maggie, his wife, by their deed of trust dated the 16th day of August, A. D. 1876, and recorded on page 243, of book No. 553, of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the city of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned all that certain parcel of real estate lying and being situated in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit: The southern thirty-seven feet and six inches (37 ft. 6 in.) of lot number seven (7), in block number two (2), of James M. Carpenter's subdivision of part of block number three (3) of Page and McPherson's addition to said city of St. Louis, according to a plat thereof filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the city of St. Louis, having a front of thirty-seven feet and six inches (37 ft. 6 in.) on the west line of Fall avenue by a depth of one hundred and thirteen (113) feet to the division line of said block, bounded north by part of lot seven (7), south by lot five (5), east by Fall avenue and west by lot eight (8) of said block; in trust, to secure the payments of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front of the Court-house, in the said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of
SATURDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879,
for the purposes of said trust. HERMAN H. LYRA, Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., October 16, 1879. 27

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in vacation after June Term, 1879. Wednesday, September 17, 1879.
Mary Whittaker vs. Samuel D. Whittaker.
Now at this day comes the plaintiff by her attorney and files a petition and affidavit from which it appears that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri; therefore it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him by the object and general nature of which is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant on the ground that the defendant has without a reasonable cause absented himself from plaintiff for more than one year last past, and for an order restoring plaintiff's maiden name, and unless she appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of December next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against her as confessed.
And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.
Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 17th day of September, 1879.
(SEAL.) CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.
A. R. TAYLOR, Esq., Plff's Att'y. 21

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LEGAL.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Frederick Spalin, deceased, that I, the undersigned, administrator de bonis non of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court, of the City of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of December next.
MORITZ MEYER, Administrator d. b. n. of Frederick Spalin, deceased.
St. Louis, November 1, 1879. 41

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment by the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, October 21, 1879, as guardian of the person and estate of Henry C. Wright, who by said Court was, on the 25th day of August, 1879, adjudged to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his own affairs.
VALLE BEYBURN, Guardian of Henry C. Wright.
St. Louis, November 4, 1879.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Lucia E. Hinckley and Sidney F. Hinckley, her husband, by a deed of trust dated the 17th day of October, A. D. 1877, and recorded in book one (1), page 118, in the Recorder's office for the county of Montgomery, and State of Missouri, did convey to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the County of Montgomery, and State of Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbered one (1) and three (3) and 8-100 feet off the east side of lot number two (2) in block number eighteen (18), situated in Montgomery City, as described on the original plat of said town or city, together with the improvements thereon; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of certain of the interest notes described in said deed of trust. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the terms and conditions of said deed of trust, the undersigned trustee will, on
TUESDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879,
between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash the property hereinbefore described, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, for the purposes of said trust, and the cost and expenses of executing the same.
J. W. SUTHERLAND, Trustee. 30

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, H. Clay Pierce and Minnie C. Pierce, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated September twenty-first, 1869, and duly recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for the then county, and now city, of St. Louis, in record book 391, at page 389, conveyed to one S. R. Chittenden the following described real estate, to-wit: An undivided one-half of the following described premises, viz.: A certain lot of ground situated in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, and being in Randolph's addition to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, commencing on the south side of Austin street, at the distance of two hundred and ten feet from the southeast corner of Austin and Fourteenth streets, and running eastwardly along Austin street thirty feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Fourteenth street two hundred and twenty-four feet six inches to Gratiot street; thence westwardly along Gratiot street one hundred and twenty feet to a point; thence northwardly parallel with Fourteenth street one hundred and four feet and three inches to a point; thence eastwardly and parallel with Gratiot street ninety feet to a point; thence northwardly parallel with Fourteenth street one hundred and twenty feet and three inches to a certain lot of ground situated in said city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, being in Randolph's addition to said city of St. Louis, and in city block numbered 212, said lot containing a front of one hundred and thirty feet on the south line of Austin street and a depth southwardly two hundred and twenty-four feet six inches to the north line of Gratiot street, on which it also fronts one hundred and thirty feet; bounded north by Austin street, south by Gratiot street, east by lot of Pollard and west by lot first above described, and being the west half of the same lot conveyed to Mildred Clendenin by Silas Sesson and wife by deed recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the City of St. Louis, in Book D, number six, at page 126; also, an undivided one-half part of all the buildings on said premises, and all the machinery, utensils, fixtures and appurtenances connected with or used in carrying on the coal oil refinery on said premises, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed described; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes and whereas the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis on Wednesday, July 9, 1879, at the June Term, 1879, thereof, duly appointed the undersigned, Jno. D. Johnson, trustee, to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, S. R. Chittenden, and with all the power and authority to said deed vested in said original trustee: Now therefore at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the conditions of said deed of trust, and pursuant also to said appointment of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, I will, on
TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,
between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, proceed to sell said property, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purposes specified in said deed. JOHN D. JOHNSON, Trustee. 12

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Amanda F. Christy, administratrix with the will annexed of James Christy, deceased, and against Thomas Ryan and Benjamin E. Walker, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of said Benjamin E. Walker, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit:
1st. The undivided one-fourth of a lot in block 115, of the city of St. Louis, Missouri and described as follows: Commencing at a point in the western line of Fifth street, ninety-seven feet north of the north line of Chestnut street, thence west along a line parallel with Chestnut street one hundred and twenty-seven feet and six inches to an alley, thence north along the east line of said alley twenty-five feet, thence east one hundred and twenty-seven feet and six inches to the west line of Fifth street, and thence south along the east line of Fifth street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Bounded on the east by Fifth street, on the west by alley, on the south by property now or formerly of E. H. McCabe's estate, and on the north by property now or formerly of E. A. Clark.
2. An undivided one-fourth of a lot in block 147 of said city of St. Louis, Missouri, having a front of eighteen feet on the eastern line of Seventh street by a depth eastwardly and between parallel lines of seventy-five feet six inches, and bounded south by Cerre street, east by lot now or formerly of Elizabeth Mueller, west by Seventh street, and north by property now or formerly of John Largy's estate;
3. Lot number fifteen in block number four hundred and ninety-seven of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, having a front of twenty feet and two and one-eighth inches on the north line of Chestnut street by a depth northwardly of one hundred and nine feet and four inches to an alley, and bounded on the south by Chestnut street, on the north by an alley, on the west by property now or formerly of S. D. Triplett, and on the east by property now or formerly of George K. McGunnegle; and, I will on
SATURDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Benjamin E. Walker, said defendant, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs. JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22, 1879. 3[illegible]

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, William M. Warne and Hannah A. Warne, his wife, did by their deed dated August 29, 1876, recorded in book No. 555, page 256, in the Recorder's office of the City of St. Louis, convey to the undersigned the following described parcel of ground situated in the County of St. Louis, State of Missouri, now City of St. Louis, to-wit: Lots Nos. 77 and 78, of Gray's Subdivision of Vine Grove Place, a plat of which is of record in the Recorder's Office in St. Louis, in book No. 9, page 142, and being bounded northwardly by Clagett avenue, southwardly by Kenerly, eastwardly by lot No. 76, and westwardly by lot No. 79, and having an aggregate front of 50 feet on the south line of Clagett avenue by a depth of 160 feet to the land of Mrs. Kenerly. In trust to secure the payment of certain notes therein fully described. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1879,
for the purpose of said trust.
25 OLIVER QUINETTE, Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December Term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Daniel McGowan, Marcus A. Wolff and Alex McLagan are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to wit: 1. A lot of ground in block No. (3,056) of said city, and in block (67) is Eiler's survey, of the former town of Carondelet, containing (25 feet 5 inches) front on Second Street by a depth of (140 feet) (5) inches, bounded north by himself, east by Second street, south by Union street, and west by an alley. 2. Also, another lot of ground in said block of said city, and in said block of said survey, containing 25 feet front on said Second street, by a depth of (140) feet (5) inches, bounded north by Pelvert, east by said Second street, south by himself, and west by said alley; and I will on
MONDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs. JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23, 1879. 32

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Mary V. Ellerbe and Christopher P. Ellerbe, her husband, by their certain deed dated June 21, 1875, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the former county of St. Louis, in Book 525, at page 98, did convey to James C. Way and to the undersigned, Thomas K. Skinker, the following described real estate situate in the city of St. Louis, as now constituted, in the State of Missouri, viz.: Lots five (5), six (6), eight (8) and eleven (11) of block twenty-one (21); lots sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) of block six (6); lots twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-seven (27) and twenty-eight (28) of block eight (8); lots eight (8), nine (9) and fifteen (15) of block nine (9); lots seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) of block nineteen (19); lots four (4), five (5), twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) of block ten (10); lots one (1), eight (8), nine (9) and twenty-five (25) of block eleven (11), and lot thirty-three (33) of block sixteen (16) of the sub-divisions of the estate of Robert Wash, as the same are laid down and numbered on the plat accompanying the report and the report of the commissioners in partition of said estate, being cause number 8,688 in the Circuit Court of the former county of St. Louis and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county, in book 547, page 347; in trust to secure the payment of a certain principal note, among others, therein described; now, in pursuance of the powers granted by said deed, and for the purpose of paying the said note with accrued interest, the said James C. Way having declined to act, I will, on
MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,
proceed to sell the said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, for cash, and upon such sale will execute and deliver proper deeds to the purchasers thereof. T. K. SKINKER, Trustee. 34

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Michael J. Deegan and Mary A. Deegan, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated the twenty-first day of September, 1878, and recorded in Book 599, on page 413, in the Recorder's office, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, did convey to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, namely: A certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situated in block number twenty-nine (29) of Union Addition, and block number one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883) of said city of St. Louis, beginning at a point in the south line of Warren street, distant eastwardly fifty-four (54) feet from the east line of Twentieth street, thence eastwardly along said south line of Warren street sixty (60) feet; thence southwardly and parallel to Twentieth street one hundred and eleven feet (111) more or less, to an alley twenty (20) feet wide; thence west along the north line of said alley sixty (60) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Twentieth street one hundred and eleven feet, more or less, to the south line of Warren street, the point of beginning. And whereas, said conveyance was in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note and interest thereon in said deed described, and default has been made in the payment when due of interest accrued on said note, by reason whereof said note as to principal has also become due and payable, and payment has not been made thereof. Now therefore, at the request of the holder of said note, public notice is hereby given that I will on
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1879,
between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, at public vendue, for cash and to the highest bidder, sell said real estate to satisfy said note and the costs of the said trust. GEORGE W. LUBKE, Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 27, 1879. 37

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Edward Cass by his certain deed, dated the 30th day of September, 1878, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, in book 599, page 295, conveyed to Daniel McNamara, trustee, the following described property, to-wit: A certain leasehold acquired from the President and Board of Public Schools of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, being in United States survey number three thousand and three, and in block No. five hundred and ninety-one (591) in the city of St. Louis; fronting thirty (30) feet on the west side of Fourteenth (14th) street, and running back westward of that width one hundred and twenty-seven feet and six inches (127 feet 6 inches) to a fifteen foot alley; bounded on the east by Fourteenth (14th) street; on the south by a line parallel with and seventy-five (75) feet north of the south line of said survey 3003; on the west by said alley, and on the north by a line parallel with and one hundred and five feet (105) north of said south line of said survey 3003; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed described; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment thereof and the interest thereon; and whereas the said Daniel McNamara has refused to act as said trustee in said deed, and on petition of the legal holder of said note, the Circuit Court did on the 14th day of October, 1879, appoint the undersigned, Thomas J. Dailey, trustee in place and instead of the said Daniel McNamara to execute the said trust: now, therefore, in pursuance of said appointment and the provisions of said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I will, on
SATURDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,
between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Missouri expose for sale the said property at public vendue, to highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the purposes of said trust. THOMAS J. DAILEY, Trustee.
St. Louis, October 16, 1879. 28

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Hampden Mepham and Fidelia Mepham, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated the 12th day of September, 1874, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, for the then county, and now city of St. Louis, in record book 505, at page 370, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate lying and being situate in the City of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbered four, five, six, seven, eight and nine, in block numbered two, of Newman and Howard's addition to the city of St. Louis, and in block numbered 1,808 of said city, having an aggregate front of one hundred and fifty feet on the eastern line of Centre Place, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet to an alley fifteen feet wide; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain note in said deed described, and all taxes general and special whenever imposed upon said property; and whereas the said note and a large amount of general and special taxes on said property are long since due and unpaid; and whereas the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, in the matter of Mawdsley & Mepham, bankrupts (a firm composed of Ebenezer Mawdsley and said Hampden Mepham), has granted an order of date the 13th day of October, 1879, allowing the undersigned trustee to sell said property under the provisions of said deed and ordering Carrol E. Gray, the assignee of said bankrupt firm, to execute a quitclaim deed to the purchaser of said property on the sale thereof; now therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, I will, on
SATURDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,
between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at the eastern front of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, proceed to sell said property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purposes specified in said deed.
THEODORE KOCH, Trustee. 29

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Joseph Hodgman and wife, by their 2 deeds dated one, March 27th, 1874, and one, October 24th, 1868, and recorded on pages 545 and 185 of books Nos. 489 and 371 of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned all that certain real estate, situate in block No. 527 of the City of St. Louis, and described as follows, to-wit: One house, No. 720 of Sixteenth street, and the ground on which it stands, beginning at a point in the east line of said street, distant 38 feet northwardly from the point of the intersection of the northern line of Orange alley or street, with said east line, and thence running south along said east line 19 feet, more or less, to the middle line of the party wall between this house and the one next south, and adjoining it, No. 718, thence east along said middle line 54 feet to a point; thence north and parallel with Sixteenth street 19 feet, more or less, to a point distant 38 feet north from the north line of said Orange street, thence west and parallel with said Orange street 54 feet to the point of beginning, subject to an easement of an alley on its east end 3 feet wide, and extending to said Orange street, according to the agreement and provisions therefor in the deed of Rebecca B. Budds, Trustee, to said Hodgman and dated May 1st, 1868. Another house, said No. 718 of said Sixteenth street, and the lot it stands on, beginning at the point of intersection of the north line of said Orange street with the east line of said Sixteenth street; and thence running north along said east line 19 feet, more or less, to a point in the middle line of the party wall aforesaid; thence east and parallel with said Orange street 54 feet to a point; thence south and parallel with Sixteenth street 19 feet, more or less, to the northern line of said Orange street, thence west along said north line to the point of beginning, but subject to said easement. Said houses are brick. In trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deeds. Now, under the provisions of said deeds, the undersigned will offer said property for sale, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front of the Court-house, in the said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1879,
for the purposes of said trust.
40 ALBERT TODD, as Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Anna M. Beckman and her husband, Bernard Beckman, and her trustee, Frank Berdgelt, by their certain deed, dated the 24th day of March, A. D. 1874, and recorded in book 449, page 276, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the city (formerly county) of St. Louis, State of Missouri, conveyed to Elmyr B. Adams, trustee, all that piece, parcel or lot of ground lying and being in the city of Carondelet, county (now city) of St. Louis, State of Missouri, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of block eighteen (18) in survey three (3) of the commons of Carondelet, north of the River des Peres, said point being at the intersection of Benton and Franklin streets in said city, and running thence westwardly in the north line of Franklin street seventy-seven feet six inches (97 feet 6 inches); thence northwardly one hundred and fifty feet (150 feet); thence eastwardly forty-eight feet (48 feet), more or less, to the Iron Mountain Railroad to its intersection with Benton street; thence along Benton street to the place of beginning; which said conveyance was in trust to secure the payment of certain notes in it described;
AND WHEREAS, Default has been made in the payment of said notes, and Elmyr B. Adams, the trustee named in said deed, has declined and refused and does decline and refuse to execute the trust provided for by said deed or to discharge the same in any manner;
AND WHEREAS, John A. Watson, the Sheriff of the county of St. Louis, Missouri, for the time being, who by the terms of said conveyance, was constituted successor on the failure, refusal to act, death or absence of said trustee, Elmyr B. Adams, to the title of said property so conveyed, and to the trust in said deed recited respecting the same, has declined and refused and does decline and refuse to act as said trustee under said deed of trust, or in any way to accept or discharge said trust;
AND WHEREAS, By its order and decree made on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1879, the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis has appointed the undersigned trustee to execute said deed of trust in the place of the original trustee, said Elmyr B. Adams, who declines and refuses to act in the performance of said trust as aforesaid;
NOW, THEREFORE, At the request of the legal holder and owner of said notes, and under and according to the provisions of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee so appointed, will on
THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879,
between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, proceed to sell the above described property at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, for the purposes of said trust.
CHARLES J. BLAKE, Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., October 14, 1879. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and against Mary M. De Franca, (now insane), widow of Emanuel J. De Franca, dec'd, Joseph P. Vastine, guardian and trustee of said Mary M. De Franca, are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: 1st. A lot of ground in City Block (182) of said city, said lot being 21.3 feet front, on Pine street, by 90 feet deep, and being lot number 6, in of Hill's subdivision. 2d. A lot of ground in City Block 182 of said city, said lot being 22.6 feet in front on Pine street, by 90 feet deep, and being west part of lots 4 and 5, of Hill's subdivision; and I will on
MONDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,
between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.
JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., October 23, 1879. 33

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